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FBIS-EAS-91-133 CONTENTS *11 July 1991*

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

NORTHEAST ASIA

Japan

- Official Remarks on Food Security Issue at G-7 *[KYODO]* 1
- Official Cites Obstacles to Soviet Aid *[KYODO]* 1
- Further on Suspected Illegal Exports to Iran *[KYODO]* 1
- Kaifu Arrives in U.S. for Talks With Bush *[KYODO]* 1
  - Kaifu Says Ties 'Basically Firm' *[KYODO]* 2
- MITI Remarks on U.S. Car Issue Stance *[KYODO]* 2
- MITI Official on U.S. Minivans Dumping Issue *[KYODO]* 3
- Okinawa Governor Prepares for U.S. Visit *[OKINAWA TIMES 10 Jul]* 3
- Spokesman Remarks on South African Sanctions *[KYODO]* 3
- Taiwanese Presidential Visit Said 'Difficult' *[KYODO]* 4
- Tighter Antimonopoly Law Guidelines Issued *[KYODO]* 4
  - Keidanren Welcomes Guidelines *[KYODO]* 5
- Sony, Hitachi, Matsushita Agree on VTR Format *[KYODO]* 5
- Toshiba Unveils Linear Motor Transport System *[KYODO]* 5
- KDD Unveils Video Image Transmission System *[KYODO]* 6
- Private Airliner Makes 1st Flight to Vladivostok *[KYODO]* 6

North Korea

- Reopening of High-Level Talks Proposed *[Pyongyang Radio]* 6
- Meeting for Pannational Rally Held in Berlin *[KCNA]* 7
- South Reunification Committee Gives Rally Date *[KCNA]* 8
- Yun Ki-pok Statement on Preparations for Rally *[KCNA]* 8
- Document Supports South Pomminnyon Headquarters *[KCNA]* 9
- South's Exercises Held on 3, 4 Jul Reported *[KCNA]* 9
- Daily Calls Trial of Policemen 'False Trial' *[KCNA]* 9
- South Arrests Figures for Protesting Trial *[KCNA]* 9
- South's Security Planning Board on 'Rampage' *[KCNA]* 10
- Arrest of Dissident Leaders in South Criticized *[KCNA]* 10
- Christian Group Urges Release of North Visitors *[KCNA]* 11
- Catholic Group Views Arrested Visitors to North *[KCNA]* 11
- Daily Decries No Tae-u's Unification Formula *[KCNA]* 11
- Rally Held To Commemorate N-S Statement *[KCNA]* 12
  - Participants Adopt Appeal *[KCNA]* 12
- Reaction to U.S. Sale of F-16 Aircraft to South *[KCNA]* 13
- Capitalist Society's 'Freedom' of Thought Viewed *[KCNA]* 13
- Peace Committee Statement on Nuclear Issue *[KCNA]* 14
- Denunciations of U.S. Nuclear Threat Cited *[KCNA]* 14
- U.S. Measures Urged for Nuclear-Free Area *[KCNA]* 15
- Statement on U.S. Nuclear Weapons Issued *[KCNA]* 15
- Soviet Official, Other Figures on Nuclear Issue *[KCNA]* 15
- PRC Friendship Association Official Interviewed *[KCNA]* 15
- PRC Delegation Tours Mangyongdae, Mt. Kumgang *[Pyongyang Radio]* 16
- PRC's PLA Friendship Group Tours Mangyongdae *[Pyongyang Radio]* 16
  - Returns Home After Paying Visit *[Pyongyang Radio]* 16
- CPC Group Tours Mangyongdae, Other Sites *[Pyongyang Radio]* 17
- Choe Kwang, PRC Envoy Address Banquet *[KCNA]* 17
- Comment on 'Unbreakable' Friendship With China *[KCNA]* 18
- Korean-Soviet Cooperation Group Hold Banquet *[Pyongyang Radio]* 18
- Activities Marking Treaty With Soviets Continue 18
  - Yon Hyong-muk Greets Pavlov *[Pyongyang Radio]* 18

  - Pavlov Returns Greetings *[Pyongyang Radio]* 19
  - Soviet Foreign Ministry Gathering *[Pyongyang Radio]* 19
  - Moscow Meeting Commemorates Treaty *[KCNA]* 19
  - Soviet Consulate-General Reception *[KCNA]* 20
- Light Industry Protocol Signed With USSR *[KCNA]* 20
  - Delegation Returns Home 6 Jul *[Pyongyang Radio]* 20
- 'Month of Solidarity' With Cuba Commemorated *[KCNA]* 20
- Japanese Groups Urge Normalization of Relations *[KCNA]* 20
  - More Japanese Groups Urge Ties *[KCNA]* 21
- Chongnyon Committee Adopts Letter to Kim Il-song *[KCNA]* 21
- Hanminjon Views Reimprisonment of South Student *[KCNA]* 21
- Japanese Paper Views Need for Nuclear Weapons *[KCNA]* 22
- Kim Il-song Meets Portugal Communist Delegation *[KCNA]* 22
- Yi Chong-ok Sees Off Portuguese Delegation *[KCNA]* 22
- Three-Revolution Team Technical Innovations *[KCNA]* 22
- Symposium Marks Kim Chong-il Work Anniversary *[KCNA]* 23
- North's Style of Socialism, Chuche Discussed *[KCNA]* 23
- Paper Says No 'Serious' Population Problem *[KCNA]* 24
- Rice Cultivation, Irrigation Projects Viewed *[KCNA]* 24
- KCNA Reviews 11 Jul Pyongyang Press 25

South Korea

- Government Accepts North's Proposal for Talks *[Seoul TV]* 26
- Red Cross President Telephones North *[Seoul TV]* 26
- National Assembly Committee Approves UN Charter *[YONHAP]* 26
- North-South Councilor-Level Talks Held at UN *[YONHAP]* 26
- North's UN Bid Seen as Anti-South Campaign *[THE KOREA TIMES 10 Jul]* 27
- Minister Says South Ready To Sign Armistice *[YONHAP]* 27
- No's Proposal for Joint Celebration Discussed *[CHOSON ILBO 9 Jul]* 28
- Government To Plan for Nuclear Plant in DMZ *[YONHAP]* 28
- Government To Promote Broadcast Exchanges *[THE KOREA TIMES 11 Jul]* 29
- Premier Says No Intention To Open Rice Market *[YONHAP]* 29
- Prime Minister Comments at Assembly Session *[YONHAP]* 29
- Conservative Calls for End of 'Two Kims Era' *[THE KOREA TIMES 11 Jul]* 30
- Exports to U.S. Down 4.2 Percent in Five Months *[YONHAP]* 30
- Cabinet Approves Drift-Net Document With U.S. *[YONHAP]* 31
- Seoul Revises List for Export Under Cocom Rules *[YONHAP]* 31
- Standard Accord for Industry Signed With USSR *[THE KOREA HERALD 10 Jul]* 31
- Aviation Talks With Netherlands Begin *[YONHAP]* 32
- Factionalism Mars Local Council Proceedings *[YONHAP]* 32
- Ministery Reports Decline in Labor Disputes *[YONHAP]* 32
- Opening of Information Processing Market Viewed *[YONHAP]* 33
- Students, Farmers Confront Combat Police *[THE KOREA TIMES 11 Jul]* 34

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Burma

- SLORC Details Offenses for Representatives *[Rangoon Radio]* 35
- SLORC Amends People's Assembly Election Law *[Rangoon Radio]* 35

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore
Malaysia

- Relations With Australia Analyzed *[Bangkok BANGKOK POST 10 Jul]* 36

Cambodia

- Hor Namhong Interviewed by Japanese Media *[SPK]* 37
- CPSU Greets KPRP on 40th Anniversary *[SPK]* 37
- Indochinese Countries Health Meeting Closes *[SPK]* 37
- Acceptance of UN Plan Urged by Son Sann *[Radio VOK]* 38

Indonesia

- Suharto Outlines Talks With German Leaders *[ANTARA]* 40

Remarks on Environmental Agreement *[ANTARA]* 40
Briefs Ministers *[Jakarta Radio]* 41
Reportage on President's Visit to Germany *[cross-reference]* 41

Laos

Oudom Khatthi-gna Addresses Mongolian Rally *[Vientiane Radio]* 41

Philippines

2 With Bomb Trigger Arrested Boarding Plane *[AFP]* 42
Aquino Accepts Fidel Ramos' Resignation *[Manila Radio]* 42
Quisumbing Acting Secretary *[Manila Radio]* 43
Aquino Chooses Drilon as Executive Secretary *[Manila Radio]* 43
Manila To Demand Clark in 'Original Condition' *[Manila Radio]* 43
Aquino Proposes Clark Alternative Use Law *[Quezon City Radio]* 43
Congress Urged To Expedite Bases Legislation *[Quezon City Radio]* 43
Manila 'May Allow' 10-Year Bases Stay *[Manila Radio]* 44
Manglapus on Normalizing Ties With South Africa *[BUSINESS WORLD 11 Jul]* 44
PRC May Protest Fishing Pact With Taiwan *[AFP]* 44
Aquino, Cabinet Approve Revised 1992 Budget *[THE CHRONICLE 11 Jul]* 45
Labor Groups Reject Oil-Price Reduction *[MALAYA 11 Jul]* 46
Military Alleges Violation of Cease-Fire *[Quezon City Radio]* 47

Thailand

Minister on Akihito Visit, Cambodia, Malaysia *[Bangkok Radio]* 47
Visiting Japanese MP's Discuss Cambodia *[BANGKOK POST 11 Jul]* 47
Interior Minister Views Malaysia Border Dispute *[Radio VOFA]* 48
Officials Downplay Border Issue With Malaysia *[Bangkok TV]* 48
Malaysian Claim Over Border Area Conceded *[THE NATION 11 Jul]* 49
Columnist Views Relations With Malaysia *[THE NATION 11 Jul]* 49
Joint Naval Exercises Held With Australians *[BANGKOK POST 11 Jul]* 51
Anan Dismisses Reports on Cabinet Reshuffle *[Bangkok Radio]* 51
Newspaper on Proposed Alliance of Parties *[THE NATION 11 Jul]* 51

Vietnam

Details Given for Family Planning Assistance *[Hanoi International]* 52
Plan To End Military Aid to Cambodia Hailed *[Hanoi Radio]* 52
Radio Reviews Progress in International Relations *[Hanoi International]* 53
British Company's Trade Expansion Noted *[Hanoi International]* 54
Japan Provides Assistance to National Television *[Hanoi International]* 54
Soviets To Join Marine Resource Survey *[VNA]* 54
Reception Celebrates Mongolian National Day *[VNA]* 54
Afforestation Under World Food Program Project *[VNA]* 54
VCW Chief Speaks at 7th Party Congress *[Hanoi Radio]* 55
Belgian, Mexican Greetings to Congress Reported *[Hanoi International]* 56
Party Journal Hails Seventh Party Congress *[TAP CHI CONG SAN Jun]* 56
Nguyen Thi Dinh Speaks at 7th CPV Congress *[Hanoi TV]* 58
Ha Quang Du Discusses Youth's Role in Society *[Hanoi Radio]* 59
Hanoi Party Committee Reports Congress Results *[Hanoi Radio]* 60
Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee Briefed *[Hanoi International]* 60

AUSTRALASIA

Fiji

Rabuka Urges Indian Unions To Call Off Strike *[AFP]* 61

French Polynesia

100 Gendarmes Sent To Quell Disturbances *[AFP]* 61

Papua New Guinea

Namaliu Pledges Support to Kiribati President *[Melbourne International]* 61

Japan

Official Remarks on Food Security Issue at G-7

OW1107083891 Tokyo KYODO in English 0818 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—A top official of the Agriculture, Forestry, and Fisheries Ministry suggested Thursday Japan will make no bones about the inclusion of the phrase "food security" in an economic declaration to be issued at the London summit of seven major industrial nations next week.

Shigeru Motai, administrative vice minister at the ministry, said Japan is willing to accept a declaration as long as it reflects Japan's basic position on farm trade.

Japanese policies of "food security" call for self-sufficiency in basic food supplies.

Earlier there was speculation that Japan would insist on the inclusion of the phrase in the declaration.

Official Cites Obstacles to Soviet Aid

OW1107131591 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Japan's principles linking foreign aid to the recipient country's military spending and arms-trade policies make it impossible to provide official development assistance (ODA) to the Soviet Union, a senior Foreign Ministry official said Thursday. "The Soviet Union still has too high a level of military expenditures to qualify for Japanese ODA," said the official, who asked for anonymity.

The principles—approved by the cabinet in April—ban ODA to countries that may disrupt world security through arms exports, high military spending, or development of nuclear, biological or chemical weapons. They also link ODA to recipients' policies on development of other weapons of mass destruction as well as their human rights policies.

Aid to the Soviet Union is expected to be a major topic at the July 15-17 London summit of seven industrial powers.

Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev will meet with the summit leaders in London after the summit to plead for financial aid to keep his country's economy from collapsing.

Tokyo's dispute with Moscow over four islands off Hokkaido occupied by the Soviets since the end of World War II is another obstacle to such aid to the Soviets, said the official, who is in charge of policy on international economic cooperation.

Further on Suspected Illegal Exports to Iran

OW1107074091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0704 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—The Tokyo firm suspected of illegally exporting aviation instruments to Iran during its 1980- 1988 war with Iraq made transactions with an Australian broker in a Tokyo hotel, police investigators said Thursday.

Japan Aviation Electronics Industry Ltd. reportedly handed over several hundred gyroscopes and other missile parts for bank drafts written in yen at some 20 hotel meetings over a two-year period beginning in 1984, the police said.

The Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) has estimated the value of the parts for Phantom missiles and others at about 700 million yen.

According to investigators, the broker is an official of Hong Kong and Singapore subsidiaries of the Florida-based U.S. firm allegedly involved with the Tokyo company in the export of the parts.

The police are continuing their investigation, although the statute of limitations has expired in Japan, and are providing the information to investigators in other countries where statutes have not expired.

MPD officials claim Japan Aviation Electronics exported missile parts repaired in Japan back to Iran without the required approval of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry.

Japan bans weapons exports to communist countries and nations involved in international conflicts.

The officials said the repaired parts were shipped to Iran via Singapore, where they were described in customs declarations as equipment for commercial airliners.

Kaifu Arrives in U.S. for Talks With Bush

OW1007233891 Tokyo KYODO in English 2303 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Boston, Massachusetts, July 10 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu arrived in Boston on Wednesday for talks with U.S. President George Bush the following day.

Kaifu and Bush will meet at the presidential vacation home in Maine on Thursday to discuss a wide range of topics, particularly Western economic assistance to the Soviet Union, the main theme at next week's London summit of major economic powers.

The talks, expected to last five to six hours over dinner and breakfast, will be the sixth between Kaifu and Bush, the leaders of the world's two most powerful economies.

During the meeting, Kaifu is expected to seek Bush's support for Japan's stand against massive Western aid to the Soviet Union, officials said. Japan is opposed to concerted financial assistance to the Soviet Union because of an unresolved territorial dispute with the Soviets.

Kaifu and Bush are also expected to reaffirm that the two countries will work to form a "new world order" in the aftermath of the Persian Gulf and cold wars.

The Japanese prime minister will leave for London on Friday to attend the seven-nation economic summit set for

July 15-17. He will later go to the Netherlands for talks with European Community leaders.

Kaifu Says Ties 'Basically Firm'

OW1107032091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0310 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Boston, Massachusetts, July 10 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu on Wednesday vowed to revive friendly relations between Japan and the United States, damaged during the Persian Gulf crisis.

Kaifu, speaking at Boston University, said, "Japan-U.S. ties are basically firm and good, and must be so, even though a shadow was cast on the feelings of mutual trust among the peoples of the two countries during the crisis."

Kaifu, who flew to Boston from Tokyo earlier in the day for talks with U.S. President George Bush, received an honorary doctorate of law from the university and spoke on bilateral relations.

During the Gulf crisis, Japan came under international fire, particularly from Washington, for its slow response to allied calls for help to restore peace in the region.

Japan extended a total of 11 billion dollars in financial support to the U.S.-led allies and another 2 billion dollars of economic assistance to three frontline states—Egypt, Turkey, and Jordan. But it was criticized for doing little in nonfinancial terms.

The Kaifu cabinet proposed legislation to send troops and military aircraft and ships to the Gulf last year, but a bill that would have made this possible was killed in the House of Representatives in November.

In his speech, the prime minister called for joint international efforts to build a free and democratic world order. "It's up to each nation whether it will perform its role under a common idea," he said.

Saying a "perception gap" between Japan and the U.S. is one of the causes of friction, Kaifu proposed expanding personnel and information exchanges to overcome this problem and promote mutual communication.

The United States and Japan need to cooperate to promote democracy and economic development in the post-cold war Asia-Pacific region, he said.

Meanwhile, Kaifu told ABC TV earlier in the day he wants to discuss the future course of Japan-U.S. relations with President Bush.

The two leaders will meet at the presidential vacation home in Kennebunkport, Maine, on Thursday to discuss a wide range of topics, particularly economic assistance to the Soviet Union, the main theme at next week's London summit of seven major economic powers.

Kaifu told the ABC's "Good Morning America" program Japan-U.S. ties have recently improved after the settling of economic disputes over semiconductor trade and opening the Japanese construction market.

Anchorwoman Joan Lunden suggested a series of Japanese takeovers of famous U.S. firms and structures are behind the anti-Japanese sentiment in America.

Kaifu replied he has urged Japanese companies to be "good corporate citizens" in the U.S. and Japanese investment has produced jobs.

He also urged Americans to make greater efforts to penetrate the Japanese market, saying he is sure U.S. firms will be successful in Japan.

Asked about Japan's response to U.S. calls to open its rice market, Kaifu repeated Tokyo's position it will seek a settlement through the Uruguay Round of multinational trade talks.

"Not only Japan, but the U.S. and Europe face difficult problems" over agriculture, the prime minister said.

Kaifu said Japan is already a major food importer and urged the United States and Europe to understand Japan's concept of ensuring security in food supplies.

He referred to the need for tighter controls on arms exports and renewed his call for requiring United Nations member states to report their arms sales to the world body.

Asked about ties with Europe, particularly France, Kaifu said French Prime Minister Edith Cresson appears to be interested in Japan. He said this is much better than being indifferent.

Since becoming prime minister in May, Cresson has made an number of derogatory remarks about the Japanese, reflecting fears of a Japanese economic "takeover" of an integrated Europe.

Kaifu is scheduled to leave Boston by helicopter for Kennebunkport on Thursday. His talks with Bush, expected to last five to six hours over dinner and breakfast, will be the sixth between the two leaders.

Kaifu leaves for London on Friday to attend the economic summit on July 15-17. He will later go to the Netherlands for talks with European Community leaders.

MITI Remarks on U.S. Car Issue Stance

OW1107063491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0622 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) said Thursday a decision to investigate charges of Japanese dumping of minivans on the U.S. market indicates U.S. authorities are losing patience with the auto import issue.

The International Trade Commission (ITC) ruled Wednesday that imported Japanese minivans are hurting the U.S. auto industry and will investigate allegations that Japanese automakers are selling minivans in the U.S. at unfair market prices.

Analysts believe it could be the first step toward slapping duties on Japanese minivans.

MITI officials said the decision "shows the U.S.' growing irritation concerning auto and auto parts issues."

The ruling comes just ahead of a planned Thursday meeting between President George Bush and Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu during which trade friction is likely be discussed.

In trade negotiations Washington has been pressuring Japan to import more cars and car parts from the U.S. and many are concerned that a lack of progress in trade talks could lead to pressures to broaden Japan's voluntary quotas on auto exports.

Analysts speculate the dumping investigation could also be used as a bargaining chip in the market-oriented sector-selective talks to be held July 22.

Caught in a slump, the U.S. auto industry would benefit from restrictions on imports but ministry officials said, "the only thing U.S. makers can do is wait for the recovery of domestic demand."

MITI Official on U.S. Minivans Dumping Issue

OW1107081591 Tokyo KYODO in English 0748 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Vice International Trade and Industry Minister Yuji Tanahashi said Thursday that he expects the U.S. Commerce Department will conduct thorough and fair studies on alleged Japanese dumping of minivans on the U.S. market.

Watanabe was referring, at a regular press meeting, to reports from Washington that the U.S. International Trade Commission made a ruling on Wednesday that dumping of Japanese minivans is hurting the three major U.S. carmakers.

The U.S. Commerce Department has until November 7 to decide if "dumping" has taken place, as alleged by the "big three" U.S. automakers.

"If the alleged dumping is true, the Japanese Government will of course denounce it," Tanahashi said, adding that the Japanese Government hopes the Commerce Department will conduct surveys "in accordance with the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)."

When asked if he believes the United States will take up the issue in the Japan-U.S. Market-Oriented, Sector-Selective (MOSS) talks on auto parts trade slated for July 22-23, he said it is not the kind of matter that should be discussed at MOSS talks.

Okinawa Governor Prepares for U.S. Visit

OW1007225791 Naha OKINAWA TIMES in Japanese 10 Jul 91 Morning Edition p 1

[Text] On 9 July it was disclosed that clauses urging "extensive removal" of U.S. military facilities had been dropped from Okinawan Governor Masahide Ota's written request scheduled to be submitted to the U.S. Government.

Ota is planning a U.S. visit beginning 19 July, during which he will seek a solution to U.S. bases-related problems facing Okinawa. The "extensive removal" of U.S. bases was a campaign pledge of Ota's. Regarding Ota's political position on the return of land occupied by U.S. bases, the written request merely notes that he was "entrusted by the Okinawa Administration, through public support for his position, to seek the removal and drawdown of U.S. bases." It appears that Ota was forced to make the compromise on the eve of his U.S. visit in the face of the "great wall" of the Japan-U.S. security system.

Governor Ota commented: "This does not mean that I have reneged on my campaign pledge. I see this U.S. visit as the first step in my future campaign to call for U.S. understanding of Okinawa's actual situation. I will continue my efforts in the future; my basic position remains unchanged. It was my considered choice to reach this goal gradually as this will be my first contact (with senior U.S. officials)."

Ota might have to restrain himself, however, out of "deference" to the Japanese and U.S. Governments, and take into account how his attitude might affect the prefecture's third economic buildup plan now under study. In fact, Ota has taken a step backward from his campaign pledge.

Ota's request to the U.S. Government consists of three points:

The first point is "curtailing facilities and the number of fields occupied by U.S. forces." In this section, Ota calls for consideration of requests for the early return of facilities, still occupied by U.S. forces despite Okinawan requests, including: 1) returns proposed by the Council for Accelerating Diversion of Use of Military Facilities [Guntenkyo] in 1986 and 1990; 2) returns still not approved by U.S. forces despite agreements at the Japan-U.S. Security Council; and 3) returns proposed during visits to the United States by former Governor Nishime.

The second point is "suspension of construction of base facilities." In this section, Ota urges removal of urban combat training facilities and the range five trench on Camp Hansen, as well as suspension of the plan to lay a submarine cable between Sasebo Naval Base (in Nagasaki) and the Kesashi communications facilities.

The third request calls for "prevention of base-related problems." The section demands: 1) reduction of noise caused by military aircraft; 2) discontinuation of live firing exercises on Camp Hansen and Camp Schwab; 3) discontinuation of parachute training at Yomitan Auxiliary; and 4) enforcement of strict official discipline among troops and other base staff. Ota thus intends to call for U.S. understanding of the Okinawan people's situation in trying to settle these base issues.

Spokesman Remarks on South African Sanctions

OW1107033091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0314 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Japan's top government spokesman indicated Thursday that Tokyo plans to join the United States in the near future by lifting economic sanctions against South Africa.

Chief Cabinet Secretary Misoji Sakamoto said the U.S. announcement Wednesday it has ended sanctions against

Pretoria will be a factor in Japan's decision to remove trade restrictions, imposed in the mid-1980s.

Speaking at a regularly scheduled news conference, Sakamoto said a date for relaxing sanctions has not yet been set.

On Wednesday, a top Foreign Ministry official said Japan is likely to scrap sanctions on July 30 after Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu and Foreign Minister Taro Nakayama return from the London summit of seven leading industrial nations.

Japan bans iron and steel imports, and the sales of computers to institutions that help enforce apartheid. The government also forbids direct investment in South Africa.

Taiwanese Presidential Visit Said 'Difficult'

OW1007140391 Tokyo KYODO in English 1258 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 10 KYODO—A top Foreign Ministry official suggested Wednesday it would be difficult to realize a visit to Japan by Taiwanese President Li Teng-hui.

The official said Japan, aware that the Japan-China joint declaration states that there is only "one China", must deal with the issue cautiously.

There have been moves to invite Li to Japan around mid-August within the ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP) ever since former Deputy Prime Minister Shin Kanemaru visited Taiwan in June.

In talks with Kanemaru in Taipei, Li expressed the hope of visiting Japan and meeting leaders from various circles.

Kanemaru has asked LDP Secretary General Keizo Obuchi to prepare for Li's visit at the party's invitation and has also urged Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu to treat the Taiwanese president as if he were a state guest.

A spokesman for the Chinese Embassy in Japan, however, said Wednesday a visit by Li would not only violate the Sino-Japanese joint declaration but also damage bilateral relations.

He said that whatever form an invitation to the Taiwanese president takes, it would mean that Tokyo has virtually approved a policy of "two Chinas" or "one China, one Taiwan."

In late June, Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen also expressed displeasure over the issue when he visited Japan, saying he hopes Tokyo will deal with it prudently.

Meanwhile, reports reaching Hong Kong from Taipei said Taiwanese presidential office sources denied that Li plans to visit Japan.

In 1985, Li stopped over in Japan for three days on his way back from attending the inaugural ceremony of the Uruguayan president.

Tighter Antimonopoly Law Guidelines Issued

OW1107085091 Tokyo KYODO in English 0820 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—The Fair Trade Commission (FTC) on Thursday issued new tightened guidelines on observation of the antimonopoly law concerning the distribution system and certain business practices in Japan.

Highlighted among the cited business practices was "keiretsu"—cross-shareholding among interlocking companies.

In cases of "gross violation," the FTC said it will order the disposal of the relevant stocks when such cross-shareholding is used as a means of preventing competition.

The guidelines, effective immediately, also set stricter antimonopoly standards for companies according to the degree of their dominance in each industry.

The FTC said it has established a prior consultation system to deal with inquiries about the new guidelines.

Companies, both domestic and foreign, can send a written application with relevant data to the FTC's consultation and compliance section to get its suggestions.

The FTC has studied ways of determining what types of business conduct would be considered as violating the antimonopoly law since June last year, when the government pledged to do so in the Structural Impediments Initiative (SII) trade talks with the United States.

The U.S. charged that Japan's administration of the antimonopoly law is lax and leaves many loopholes, and hampers foreign companies' efforts to expand their business in Japan.

The FTC drafted the new guidelines based on recommendations made last year by a government advisory body.

Copies of the draft were sent earlier this year to interested parties in Japan and 15 other countries, including the U.S., to get suggestions and comments, FTC officials said.

The finalized guidelines cover 28 major types of business practices in distribution and other business spheres, giving the FTC's interpretation on enforcement policy regarding the antimonopoly law.

The guidelines consist of three parts, with Part I relating to exclusive business practices among firms, Part II concerning transactions in distribution, and Part III taking up sole distributorships.

Part I covers seven types of business practices, including boycotts, unjust reciprocal dealing, and acquisition of stocks to anticompetitive effect, among makers and material or parts suppliers.

It says concerted boycotts are an "illegal and unreasonable restraint of trade" as stated in section 3 of the antimonopoly law.

Violation of Section 3 is punishable by fines of up to 5 million yen or up to three years imprisonment, the new guideline says.

Part II gives five types of problems in maker-distributor transactions, including fixed retail prices, and provision of rebates and allowances.

"Maker" here is determined to include wholesalers and sole distributors.

The guidelines say that as long as manufacturers recommend prices as "a mere suggestion" there will be no problem.

If the suggested prices are enforced by such means as threatening a cutoff of shipments, for example, it is illegal, according to the guidelines.

Part III covers three types of activities concerning sole distributorship contracts between competitors, in the first standard to be set by the FTC on the matter.

"If a company has a market share of no less than 10 percent or is ranked within the top three in the domestic market" of its industry, concluding sole distributorship contracts "may have an anticompetitive effect," the guideline says.

If the company's market share is more than 25 percent or it is ranked top, then such an act "is considered highly likely to have an anticompetitive effect," it states.

Judgment of such suspected violations will be made on a case-by- case basis, the guideline said.

An FTC official said the latest guidelines are the most detailed ones ever prepared by the FTC.

Keidanren Welcomes Guidelines

OW1107105391 Tokyo KYODO in English 1034 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—The Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren) on Thursday welcomed the new guidelines issued by the Fair Trade Commission (FTC) on observation of the antimonopoly law.

A statement issued by Reiichi Yumikura, chairman of Keidanren's Competitive Policy Committee, said the top Japanese business organization highly values FTC efforts in formulating the guidelines.

The guidelines were issued earlier Thursday concerning the distribution system and certain business practices in Japan.

"Setting the guidelines for enforcing the antimonopoly law will help establish transparency in the Japanese market," the statement said.

Keidanren urged caution, however, regarding the FTC plans to order the disposal of relevant stocks when cross-shareholding is used as a means of preventing competition.

Cross-shareholding in itself is not intended for unfair dealings, the statement said.

It also said existing restrictions through various industry laws, the government's "administrative guidance," and certain exemptions from the antimonopoly law are preventing effective antimonopoly controls.

If such conditions were allowed to continue while enforcement of the law is tightened, Japanese industries could be weakened through government controls and the stricter antimonopoly law, the statement said.

Sony, Hitachi, Matsushita Agree on VTR Format

OW1107103891 Tokyo KYODO in English 1003 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Sony Corp. said Thursday it has agreed with Hitachi Ltd. and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. to propose a single videotape recording format for a high definition television (HDTV) audio-visual recording system.

Officials said all three companies will work together to introduce the new videotape recording (VTR) format for use with consumer products made by domestic and overseas companies.

HDTV is a new broadcasting technology that would enable cinema- quality pictures on TV screens.

According to the VTR agreement, the three companies will propose common standards for recording and playing of broadcast signals, playing of pre-recorded video tapes, and developing tapes that allow a maximum of three hours of recording on a single cassette.

Toshiba Unveils Linear Motor Transport System

OW1107104991 Tokyo KYODO in English 1027 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—Toshiba Corp. thursday unveiled an experimental magnetically-levitated linear motor transport system based on ceramic superconductors, promising that superconducting technology is arriving sooner than expected.

Toshiba officials said they are still some time off from building a practical transport system using superconducting magnets, but said the new technology shows science is moving closer to common use for the new system.

One of the problems facing scientists is that superconductors now need extremely cold temperatures to operate. High-temperature superconductors have not yet been perfected, the officials said.

The Toshiba transporter, which can operate under zero gravity conditions, may have potential use in space stations as well as in the clean rooms where semiconductors are assembled, they said.

High-temperature superconductors will enable the development of superfast computers, trains that float magnetically on their tracks, high-resolution medical scanners and cheap power transmission lines.

Researchers worldwide have been trying to build high-temperature superconductors that can carry large amounts of electric current in a magnetic field.

The Toshiba test system uses four yttrium-based superconductors cooled to minus 196 degrees centigrade, which sit in a car that is 18 centimeters long, 12 centimeters wide, and 4.5 centimeters deep, and floats back and forth over a 2.2-meter test track.

The car, or test vehicle, can carry a load of three kilograms, twice its own weight, the officials said. The bottom of the car is a superconducting magnet.

NKK Corp., a major steelmaker, developed the high-temperature, yttrium-based superconductors, the officials said.

The magnet-lined track houses a linear induction motor which propels the car over the tracks.

The magnetic field between the magnets on the track and those on the car creates a repulsion force, known as the Meisnner effect, which allows the superconducting magnet to float above the nonsuperconducting lower magnet, they said.

The magnetic field from the track magnets is then attracted and trapped in the high-temperature superconductor by what scientists call the flux pinning force, which keeps the car from tilting or slipping off the track.

Japanese researchers at the International Superconductivity Technology Center (ISTEC), set up in 1988, have been fast advancing the practical application of high-temperature superconductors.

Masato Murakami at the center in May demonstrated a rotational magnetic levitation device that could store energy.

Last fall his colleagues succeeded in levitating his boss, Dr. Shoji Tanaka, director of the ISTEC lab, as he stood on a permanent superconducting magnet.

In March Sumitomo Electric Industries Ltd. successfully developed the world's first superconductor using a compound made of the element bismuth.

KDD Unveils Video Image Transmission System

OW1107114091 Tokyo KYODO in English 1105 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—KDD, the Japanese international telecommunications giant, Thursday unveiled a system for video transmission on low-speed circuits.

The company said the system, which stores, encodes, and decodes video and audio signals, can be used to transmit TV programs to ships at sea or video signals during idle hours of leased circuits.

It said the system, called "VASE 1," employs new KDD technology for variable rate coding and can transmit video images with little degradation in picture quality.

VASE 1 stores digitized video signals on a magnetic optical memory disk and then reads out the signals for transmission to fit the transmission speed of a circuit being used. On the receiving end, the signals are stored, decoded, and played back.

Private Airliner Makes 1st Flight to Vladivostok

OW1107083491 Tokyo KYODO in English 0729 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo, July 11 KYODO—A chartered All Nippon Airways (ANA) Boeing 767-300 landed Thursday in Vladivostok as the first private Japanese airliner to fly into the Soviet Far East city, a company spokesman said.

Carrying 223 passengers, the aircraft took off from Toyama Airport on the Sea of Japan at 10:40 A.M. and reached its destination at 1:35 P.M. Japan Time.

Among the passengers was a delegation of businessmen from Toyama Prefecture who expect to meet local officials to enhance economic ties.

During the scheduled four-day visit, the 70-odd delegation members will participate in a seminar on the market economy.

The ANA spokesman said the airline is considering starting regular flights between Toyama and Vladiostok.

North Korea

Reopening of High-Level Talks Proposed

SK1107040291 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 0300 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the DPRK State Administration Council, today sent a telephone message to the South Korean prime minister.

The telephone message reads:

To Chong Won-sik, prime minister of the ROK:

More than half a year has passed since the breakdown of the North-South high-level talks, which had been held amid great concern and expectation of the people at home and abroad before breaking down.

It is truly regrettable that the North-South high-level talks, which had a good start and fair prospects, had been suspended for a long time, thereby causing the loss of valuable time.

As you know, our people's firm will to achieve the sacred cause of national reunification in a few years and not to allow the division of the country and people to continue beyond half a century without fail has become a firm will which no force on earth can stop.

Reflecting the stream of such trends in the past rounds of talks, we have offered a variety of reasonable proposals for the nation's peace and reunification, have made every effort possible toward arriving at an agreement on them, and have spared no effort in any way following the breakdown of the talks to have them resumed at the earliest possible date and to improve North-South relations.

However, never once have our sustained efforts received due response from your side.

Your side, only paying lip service to dialogue and reunification, has not only avoided discussing such basic issues as a nonaggression declaration, but also conducted, in the end, the Team Spirit joint military exercise in defiance of our side's serious recommendations and despite the unanimous objection from the people at home and abroad, thereby preventing our talks from making any progress.

At the same time, your side persisted in the mendicant foreign policy to legalize two Koreas by relying on foreign forces and imposed the security-oriented rule domestically to persecute, arrest, and penalize those who visited the North and the patriotic figures of reunification. By so doing, your side created a grave obstacle to the resumption of the talks.

Your side even ignored our repeated advice to stop the acts against dialogue and reunification and to make a shift in policy. Your side unveiled the dishonest attempt for merger through absorption and even unhesitantly revealed the plan for a surprise attack against us.

In actuality, it is unthinkable that your side has a sincere position and attitude toward solving the questions of the peace of the country and its reunification through dialogue.

Nonetheless, in considering the whole nation's wish for peace and reunification, we have decided to give your side another opportunity for sitting face to face with us, though your side still has problems in your attitude.

Thus, we propose to hold the fourth round of North-South high-level talks in Pyonyang next month, from 27 August.

To resume the suspended talks and to lead them toward results, it is urgent to create a favorable atmosphere for dialogue.

I hope that your side, for the meeting in Pyongyang and for results in the talks, will take the step of releasing Reverend Mun Ik-hwan, who has been reimprisoned, and all of those who visited the North, including student Yim Su-kyong, prior to holding the fourth round of the talks, as your side did last year at the time of the third round of the talks.

I expect your affirmative response.

[Signed] Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the DPRK Administration Council
[Dated] 11 July 1991

Meeting for Pannational Rally Held in Berlin

SK0907054691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1613 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—A meeting for the preparation of the second pan-national rally was held in Berlin over June 29-30.

Present there were Im Min-sik, secretary general, and Hwang Sok-yong, spokesman, of the Pan-Korean Alliance for National Reunification (Pomminnyon); Chon Kum-chol, vice-chairman of the North side's headquarters of Pomminnyon; Kwak Tong-ui, Yang Tong- min, Kim Chong-su, Yang Un-sik, Yi Haeng-u, Yi Min-cha, Yi Chol-chae and Choe Yong-hui, vice-chairmen of the overseas headquarters of Pomminnyon; delegates of Pomminnyon organisations in Japan, the United States, Canada, Australia, Europe and other regions; Song Yong-sung and Pak Song-hui, delegates of the South Korean National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop); and members of the European headquarters of Pomminnyon.

The meeting decided to name the rally "Second Pan-National Rally for Peace and Reunification of Korea" and reached an agreement on designating Seoul as the venue of the rally, holding the rally from August 12 to 18, 1991, and the full-dress rally on August 15.

It also decided to let 300 delegates and 700 observers participate in the rally each from the North and overseas sides, hold a symposium, a cultural festival and other functions during the rally, let the North side hold a grand reunification march from Mt. Paektu to Panmunjom, and the overseas headquarters set the period from July 15 to August 15 as a month of joint struggle for denuclearisation, peace and national reunification and hold different functions in their respective regions before the rally.

It was agreed upon at the meeting to hold during the rally "a grand reunification festival of students in the North, South and overseas for an agreement on the reunification plan and for peace of the country and great national unity" which was initiated by Chondaehyop.

An agreement was reached at the meeting on holding the second meeting for the preparation of the pan-national rally in Seoul on July 18.

The discussion of the preparatory work of the rally was followed by a debate on the programme and rules of Pomminnyon.

The programme of Pomminnyon specifies the questions of adhering to the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—, founding a reunified state in the form of confederation, ruling out the interference of outside forces and establishing national independence, getting the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons withdrawn from the territory of the homeland, making the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone, promoting the national unity of all political parties, groupings and compatriots of all walks of life, irrespective of differences in idea and system, political view and religionist belief, strengthening the Pomminnyon organisations and expanding and developing the struggle for accelerating the reunification in the 90s as a nationwide patriotic movement and the rules defines the nature, duties and rights of the bodies of all levels including the pan-national rally, the meeting of the Presidium of co-chairmen and the Central Committee.

It was agreed to finally adopt the programme and rules of Pomminnyon which was deliberated at the meeting at the second pan-national rally scheduled in Seoul.

The meeting adopted such documents as "points agreed upon at the Berlin meeting for the preparation of the 91

Seoul pan-national rally", "warm support and encouragement to the formation of the South side's headquarters of Pomminnyon" and "our stand on greeting the delegates of Chondaehyop".

Meanwhile, a Presidium meeting of the overseas headquarters of Pomminnyon was held in Berlin apart from the meeting for the preparation of the second pan-national rally.

The Berlin meeting marked an important occasion in realizing the national unity of the compatriots at home and abroad and powerfully inspiring, for the present, the struggle for the successful preparation of the second pan-nationl rally in the North, South and overseas.

South Reunification Committee Gives Rally Date

SK1107053391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—The preparatory committee for the formation of the South side's headquarters of the Pan-Korean Alliance for National Reunification (Pomminnyon) officially announced on July 9 that the "second pan-national rally for peace and reunification of the country" would be held in Seoul from August 12 to 18, according to radio reports from Seoul.

It also announced that the second meeting for the preparation of the pan-national rally (PNR) would be held in Seoul on July 18 with the attendance of delegates of the North, the South and overseas sides.

The preparatory committee added that the "three sides will actually meet to work out a concrete action programme of the pan-national rally at the second meeting for the preparation of the PNR because the delegation of the South side could not participate in the first preparatory meeting held in Berlin at the end of June.

Yun Ki-pok Statement on Preparations for Rally

OW1007165291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1547 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA)—Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the North side's headquarters of the Pan-Korean Alliance for National Reunification (Pomminyon), in a statement today fully approved and supported the points agreed upon at the Berlin meeting for the preparation of the second pan-national rally (PNR). The North side's headquarters of Pomminnyon will make all efforts to make the historical second PNR a success and watch the South Korean authorities' attitude, he declared.

He said:

If the second PNR is successfully held in Seoul, we will send a 300-men delegation and 700-men visiting group, 1,000 people all told, to Seoul through Panmunjom at 10:00 on August 13 to participate in the second PNR in accordance with the spirit agreed upon at the Berlin meeting for the preparation of the PNR.

Earlier, the North side's headquarters of Pomminnyon will hold a grand starting ceremony of a Mt. Paekdu-Mt. Halla march for peace and reunification of the country atop Mt. Paekdu on August 5 with the attendance of thousands of observers and arrive in Panmunjom on August 12.

It will also broadly prepare various functions of diverse forms to be held during the rally including a reunification cultural festival and elevate the atmosphere of the grand reunification festival through them.

The second PNR expected in Seoul will go a long way toward attaining national unity and achieving peace and peaceful reunification of the country at an earlier date.

Whether the second PNR is held successfully to meet the desire and expectation of all the fellow countrymen or not entirely depends on the attitude of the South Korean authorities.

If the South Korean authorities have the least interest in national reconciliation and reunification, they must not block the PNR as they did in the past but help in holding the rally and making it bear a fine fruit.

If they truly want reunification, they must not hold Pomminnyon heretical or take a hostile attitude toward it but unhesitatingly join in the activities of Pomminnyon and adopt a bold decision to participate in the PNR.

We believe that if the authorities of the North and the South participated in the PNR as guests of honour, the significance of the rally would be brought into bolder relief and it would give new hope to all the fellow countrymen who want national reunification.

It is already known to the world that Pomminnyon is a patriotic reunification movement organization comprising (?organizations and) people of all [words indistinct] (?North nor South) organization, nor an organization opposed to any force or plotting to subvert the system of one side.

I think that the South Korean authorities must have a correct understanding of the [words indistinct] (?refrain) from obstructing the formation of the South side's headquarters of Pomminnyon, if it is not inclined to helping in it.

And I hold that the South Korean authorities must immediately [words indistinct] Ik-hwan, Rim [name indistinct], Mun Gyu-hyon, Li Hae-hak, Cho Song-u, Yi Chang-bok [names as received] and other pro-reunification patriotic figures (?and) persons concerned with Pomminnyon who were arrested on charges of visiting the North out of the desire to hasten the peaceful reunification, transcending the differences in ideology and system or met with us in the North or overseas for a dialogue for reunification.

For the present, the South Korean authorities must provide all conditions so that the delegates of the North and overseas sides can participate without any hindrance in the second meeting for the preparation of the 91 pan-national rally scheduled in Seoul on July 18.

I am convinced that although the South Korean authorities talk about a sort of dialogue or exchange, while shunning such matters and obstructing the pan-national rally as they did in the past, the people in the homeland and overseas will consider their talk to be a mere empty talk.

Document Supports South Pomminnyon Headquarters

SK0907055191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1632 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—A meeting for the preparation of the second pan-national rally which was held in Berlin adopted a document titled "Warm Support and Encouragement to the Formation of the South Side's Headquarters of Pomminnyon".

The document says that the South side's headquarters of Pomminnyon will be formed by its preparatory committee on July 20.

It notes that the South side's headquarters of Pomminnyon will make a troika powerfully running toward the destination carrying the burden of national reunification together with the North side's headquarters and overseas headquarters which are active after their formation.

The projected formation of the South side's headquarters of Pomminnyon on July 20 and the August Seoul pan-national rally will be an important milestone in our March for reunification, it says. Noting that the splittist forces are keeping behind bars a large number of patriotic figures who led the van in the reunification movement, while clamouring about reunification, the document stresses that, if the authorities of the South had the true intention for national reconciliation and national reunification, they should, first of all, scrap the "National Security Law", immediately release Mun Ik-hwan, Yim Su-kyong, Mun Kyu-hyon and other reunification champions who are kept in prison and stop at once the suppression of the people who turn out for reunification and the right to existence.

South's Exercises Held on 3, 4 Jul Reported

SK0607051191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0455 GMT 6 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—The South Korean puppets are hell bent on various war exercises against the North side near the Demilitarized Zone along the Military Demarcation Line [MDL] at the instigation of the U.S. imperialists, according to military sources.

Three armed helicopters flown to the skies above Cholwon of South Korean Kangwon Province, Yonchon of Kyonggi Province and Mt. Yawol contiguous to the MDL on July 4 staged an aerial war exercise before us.

On July 3, a take-off and landing exercise for an infiltration into the depth of the North side was held by armed helicopters in an area northwest of Oryu-ri, Yanggu County.

On July 4, groups of 105 mm guns quickly deployed in Chungsa-ri of Yonchon County and Naedae-ri and Yulli-ri of South Korean Kangwon Province took positions and ceaselessly fired more than 150 shells towards an area of the MDL under our eyes.

That day, the South Korean puppets fired tank shells at random in different places of Paju County and fired a volley of 12.7 mm large calibre machine gun bullets.

These are premeditated provocative acts of the South Korean puppets to artificially render the situation strained in the area of the Demilitarized Zone along the MDL.

Daily Calls Trial of Policemen 'False Trial'

SK0807110491 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 8 Jul 91

["Outrage of Dictator"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today brands the trial of those involved in the murder of student Kang Kyong-tae staged by the No Tae-u group at the western branch of the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court on July 4 as an illegal and false trial devoid of impartiality at which the No group defended the murderers and attempted to shift the blame for the crime on to the victim's side.

The news analyst says:

At the trial, the fascist hangmen went to great pains to defend the murderers and conceal their crime by letting them state that as Kang Kyong-tae threw a flame bottle, the police had to fire tear gas for the sake of "defence."

The fascist hangmen's act of patronising the murderers, far from blaming and penalising them, angered the bereaved family including the father of Kang Kyong-tae, the victim of the fatal police beating, as well as observers. It was only too natural that the family protested against the false trial defending the fascist gangsters who brutally killed the patriotic student.

The trial was no more than a deceptive burlesque staged by the fascist murderers in a bid to tone down the people's voices of strong protest against their murderous rule.

Facts clearly show that no fair solution to any problem can be expected under the No Tae-u group's fascist bayonet-backed "security-oriented" rule.

South Arrests Figures for Protesting Trial

SK1007062391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0532 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA)—The No Tae-u ruling group, not content with the fatal beating of patriotic students, schemes to put their parents on the altar of fascist repression. NODONG SINMUN today denounces this as a heinous act.

The news analyst says:

The No Tae-u group intends to throw behind bars five people including the fathers of patriotic students Kang Kyong-tae and Pak Chong-chol on charges of having created a "commotion" at a recent trial of those involved in the murder of Kang Kyong-tae.

Unable to repress resentment at the puppet judicial officers defending the murderers even at a trial of those who killed Kang Kyong-tae with iron pipes, the victim's side protested against them.

As clarified by the Family Movement for Realising Democracy (Mingahyop) in its statement it is entirely natural that the father of Kang Kyong-tae and the members of this movement gave vent to their wrath at the hangmen in the fascist court and protested their unfair trial.

If the No Tae-u group had had an iota of human reason and conscience, it should have apologized for its mean act in defending the murderers of the patriotic student, held a fair trial and severely punished the criminals, instead of criminalising the just protest of the victim's side.

The No Tae-u ruling group must withdraw its hands of repression stretched to the bereaved family and members of Mingahyop and face judgement by the people as the mastermind of murder.

South's Security Planning Board on 'Rampage'

SK0907101791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0957 GMT 9 Jul 91

["'Security Planning Board' on the Rampage"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today condemns the "Security Planning Board" gangsters of South Korea for being hell bent on the suppression of people.

The news analyst says:

Some time ago, the gangsters of the "Security Planning Board" made a surprise search into the office of the coalition for National Democratic Movement (Chonminnyon) and confiscated documents concerning the pan-national rally and materials on the activity of the national reunification committee of this organisation. On July 2 they arrested the chief of the policy section of the all-people measure council by invoking the fascist "National Security Law" and put on the want list five persons including the chief of the policy planning section of Chonminnyon and the director of the solidarity work department of the "National Council of Trade Unions." In particular, the "Security Planning Board" has streched out its crooked hands of suppression to the "National Council of Student Representatives" (Chondaehyop). In connection with the overseas dispatch of two students affiliated with Chondaehyop they are hatching up a plot to suppress Chondaehyop by linking it with us, saying that the organisation had a "huddle" with us in advance.

This tells that the No Tae-u group is designing a new anti-communist fascist offensive to harshly suppress and stamp out the patriotic pro-reunification democratic forces of South Korea standing in the van of the movement for independence, democracy and reunification by linking them with us.

The No group, uneasy with the vigorous movement of the pro-reunification democratic forces is trying to stamp out the patriotic forces through one more truculent anti-communist fascist offensive, realize a long-term office of the military dictatorship and, furthermore, achieve its criminal ambition for "unification by prevailing over communism and by absorption" by dint of the foreign forces.

But this is a foolish daydream.

The No group must dissolve the notorious fascist suppressive tools such as the "Security Planning Board" and step down without delay.

Arrest of Dissident Leaders in South Criticized

SK1107065291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0534 GMT 11 Jul 91

["Reactionary Offensive To Stifle Patriotic Forces"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—Gangsters of the South Korean puppet security planning board on July 8 raided the hiding-place of the core elements of Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives] and arrested eight patriotic students of this organisation including Chairman Kim Chong-sik. The puppets committed this outrage amid a desperate repressive campaign after two students went overseas.

Denouncing this arrest, NODONG SINMUN today in a signed commentary says:

The puppets allege that the chairman of Chondaehyop and the chairman of the national reunification committee of this organisation had worked out a plan for the visit of the aforesaid students to the North through "prior consultation" with the North and made meticulous preparations for a few months.

This is a far-fetched argument which can convince no one and a preposterous fabrication to stretch the tentacles of repression to Chondaehyop.

By alleging that the overseas dispatch of students was a result of "prior consultation" with the North, the puppets seek an unpardonable anti-national, anti-democratic, anti-reunification criminal aim to harshly suppress Chondaehyop, branding it as an "enemy-benefiting organisation" linked to the North.

Crying that no small number of leading members of Chonminnyon [National Democratic Alliance of Korea] and other dissident organisations besides Chondaehyop are involved in the overseas dispatch of the students, they launched an investigation into them.

This shows that the puppets scheme to stifle not only Chondaehyop but also the core forces of Chonminnyon and other dissident organisations which stand in the van of the movement for independence, democracy and reunification.

Christian Group Urges Release of North Visitors

SK1107060791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0521 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—The Central Committee of the Korean Christians Federation on July 10 issued a statement denouncing the South Korean authorities for suppressing the visitors to the North including coed Yim Su-kyong and pro- reunification patriots.

The statement says that the visitors to the North such as coed Yim Su-kyong, Rev. Mun Ik-hwan, Father Mun Kyu-hyon and Mr. Yu Won-ho who made a trip to Pyongyang out of the single desire to terminate the tragic division of the nation spanning nearly half a century and promote the reunification of the country should enjoy love and respect from the entire nation and can never be targets of suppression.

The South Korean fascist ruling group jailed Im Chong-sok, former chairman of Chondaehyop, and Chon Mun-hwan, chairman of the Chondaehyop preparatory committee for the Pyongyang festival, on unreasonable charges for the mere reason that they were involved in Yim Su-kyong's visit to Pyongyang, the statement notes, branding it as an intolerable insult to the entire nation and Christians who earnestly wish peace and reunification of the country and as a last-ditch effort of the "devils" blaming good as evil and challenging justice.

The statement urges the South Korean rulers to discard the anachronistic motto of "unified channel of dialogue" and immediately stop throwing a wet blanket over the increasing fervour of the people for reunification.

It strongly demands that anti-reunification evil laws such as "National Security Law" standing in the way of national unity and reunification be abolished immediately in South Korea and the visitors to the North, patriotic students and all "political prisoners" who are victims of this evil law be released without delay.

Catholic Group Views Arrested Visitors to North

SK1107005991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA)—We strongly demand an immediate abolition of anti-reunification evil laws such as the "National Security Law", the worst political and legal barrier against national reconciliation and unity between the North and the South and for a permanent split of the country, and an immediate release of all the unreasonably arrested visitors to the North including woman student Yim Su-kyong, Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and Father Mun Kyu-hyon and pro-reunification patriotic democrats.

This demand is made in a statement issued by the C.C. [Central Committee], the Korean Catholics Association on July 10 on the lapse of two years since coed Yim Su-kyong, the delegate of Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives] of South Korea, and Father Mun Kyu-hyon of the "Korean Catholic Priests' Council for Justice" returned to South Korea through Panmunjom after visiting the northern half of the country.

The statement says coed Yim Su-kyong, Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and Father Mun Kyu-hyon who conducted so righteous an act for the peaceful reunification of the country, placing the future and destiny of the nation above their personal interests, deserve love and respect from the entire nation.

The South Korean rulers, however, arrested those who did a praiseworthy deed for the country and the nation by invoking the anti-reunification, anti-national fascist "National Security Law" and inflicted heavy penalties upon them on faked charges, the statement notes, and says: this is an illegal outrage whereby evil overpowers virtue, injustice stifles justice and treachery judges and punishes patriotism.

The statement demands that the South Korean rulers immediately stop the anachronistic anti-reunification separatist act to break the iron will of the nation for reunification, "criminalising" and punishing some visitors to the North while allowing some others to visit the North.

It calls on the South Korean people and religionists to more extensively wage the struggle for the release of Yim Su-kyong and other visitors to the North and all "political prisoners."

Daily Decries No Tae-u's Unification Formula

SK1107112891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 11 Jul 91

["'Unification' Masque of Separatists"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—No Tae-u, upon returning from a foreign trip, waxed quite eloquent about "independent unification" and "unification by our own efforts" and driveled that he has "a new formula" other than "unification by absorption," saying "conditions for unification" have now been created.

Commenting on this, a NODONG SINMUN analyst today says:

The current noisy clamor of the South Korean authorities about "unification" is a "unification" masque staged by them to conceal their treacherous color after committing a shocking crime for "unification by prevailing over communism and by absorption" through the overseas trip.

No Tae-u is blowing the "unification" trumpet more noisily after his U.S. tour. Then, let us see if he did something for peaceful reunification during his overseas trip.

When he met with Bush, No said "continued presence of the U.S. troops" in South Korea is necessary and the nuclear weapons must not be withdrawn.

And he worked out a plan with his master to isolate the North over the problem of "nuclear inspection."

No's foreign tour only showed that he is wholly engrossed in achieving "unification by prevailing over communism and by absorption" hand in glove with outside forces.

Though No made free with the phraseology of "new formula" other than "unification by absorption" during his overseas tour, he failed to make it public. This is because the "new formula" is a rehashed version of "unification by absorption."

In the North-South relations, the South Korean authorities avoid such essential matter as the adoption of a nonaggression declaration, because they are dreaming of "unification by prevailing over communism" through North-South confrontation and war of aggression against the North, not national reconciliation and peaceful reunification.

No Tae-u's separatist color cannot change.

The No ruling group must not employ a petty trick over the reunification question on which the destiny of the nation is staked.

Rally Held To Commemorate N-S Statement

SK1007154991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA)—A meeting of students in Pyongyang was held in the open-air theatre of the Youth Park today with the attendance of more than 10,000 [words indistinct] mark the second anniversary of the publication of the North-South joint declaration of students on the independent and peace reunification of the country.

The declaration was jointly worked out and published by the Korean Student Committee and the National Council of Student Representatives (Chondaehyop) of South Korea which sent its delegate to the Pyongyang festival in July 1989 when the 13th World Festival of Youth and Students was grandly held in Pyongyang.

The declaration, the first of its kind which was worked out and published jointly by students of the North and the South in the history of national division, lays down the fundamental principles and ways of achieving national reunification, tasks facing the students in preventing a permanent division of the country and building a reunified state and the common goal of paving the way of reunification till 1995.

Speaking at the meeting, Choe Hyon-tok, chairman of the Korean Student Committee, said the joint declaration is a milestone of reunification which reflects the common will of the students of new generation in the North and the South to accomplish the cause of national reunification in accordance with the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity and a common programme of the reunification movement of students of the North and the South which proclaimed at home and abroad their firm determination to achieve national reunification in the 1990s at any cost.

He noted that the South Korean authorities arrested coed Kim Su-kyong, the delegate of Chondaehyop, as soon as she returned after signing the joint declaration, and [words indistinct] her behind bars for nearly two years, arrested hardcore members of Chondaehyop including Im Chong-sok, Song Kap-sok, Chon Mun-hwan and Kim Chong-sik and launched into unprecedented fascist suppression against Chondaehyop and the campuses with a sinister scheme to destroy this patriotic student organization.

He recalled that over the past two years the students in the North and the South have vigorously struggled to carry into practice the joint declaration they published before the whole nation.

He charged that the South Korean authorities this time again blocked the July 7 talks between students of the North, South and overseas on which great expectation and concern of all the fellow countrymen were focused and are now resorting to all despicable moves to foil the August 15 grand reunification festival of students in the North, South and overseas.

We must more vigorously struggle to carry into effect the North-South joint declaration of students in order to smash the "two Koreas" plot of the separatists within and without and achieve national reunification at an earlier date, he said, and stressed:

The students in the North and the South should fight for reunification through a confederacy based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments, with the North and the South neither conquering the other nor being conquered by the other. They should more staunchly fight to bring to a success the August 15 grand reunification festival of students in the North, South and overseas which they promised to the nation.

The South Korean authorities must immediately stop incriminating patriotic initiatives of students for national unity and reunification or laying obstacles in the way of them.

All the students in the northern half of Korea will in the future, too, firmly join hands with the students in South Korea and struggle vigorously to carry the joint declaration into practice, thereby making an active contribution to accomplishing the historical cause of national reunification in the 1990s without fail.

Students took the floor at the meeting.

An appeal to the South Korean students was adopted.

Participants Adopt Appeal

SK1007155691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA)—An appeal to the South Korean students was adopted at a meeting of Pyongyang students which was held here today to mark the second anniversary of the publication of a joint declaration of students of the North and the South for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The appeal calls for a more vigorous fight to sweep away the outside forces and the traitors seeking a permanent division of the country in collusion with them, and achieve the independent reunification by ourselves with concerted efforts of the nation.

The appeal says the most realistic and reasonable way of national reunification is to realise a confederacy based on one nation, one state, two systems and two governments on the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

It calls for a continued nationwide grand reunification march to decisively smash the foolish dream of unification of systems and "unification by absorption" and establish the democratic confederal republic of Koryo where the entire nation would live and prosper together, transcending differences in ideology and idea, political view and religious belief.

It calls for an extensive mass movement for disarmament guaranteeing detente and peace, the adoption of a North-South nonaggression declaration and the conclusion of a peace agreement between the DPRK and the United States.

It calls for resolutely rejecting the U.S. imperialists' arrogant demand for a unilateral "nuclear inspection" of the North and more courageously waging a nationwide anti-war, anti-nuke movement to force the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and nuclear weapons to withdraw from South Korea and make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone.

It calls for a more staunch fight to have the anti-democratic, anti-reunification "National Security Law" of South Korea abolished and the "Security Planning Board," the "secret affairs command" and all other fascist repressive machines disbanded.

It calls on all the students of South Korea to continue to valiantly fight for the release of student Kim Su-kyong, Rev. Mun Ik-hwan and other visitors to the North and political prisoners.

It calls for resolutely rejecting the South Korean authorities' motto of "unified channel of dialogue" which allows only specified quarters and organisations to have the freedom of dialogue and debate on reunification and more staunchly fighting for a free contact and dialogue between students of the North and the South.

It stresses that the students in the North and the South must fight more courageously and resolutely to realise for the present the August 15 grand reunification festival of students in the North, the South and overseas.

Reaction to U.S. Sale of F-16 Aircraft to South

SK1107060991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0527 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today comment on the U.S. decision to transfer to South Korea 120 F-16 fighter-bombers worth nearly four billion dollars.

The news analyst of NODONG SINMUN brands this as a challenge to the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people desirous of peace in Korea and an overt expression of the ambition to contain the DPRK with strength.

He says:

The U.S. imperialists plan to reinforce and modernize the armed forces of the South Korean puppets seized with a fever of aggression on the North, dreaming of "unification by prevailing over communism," increase their attack capacity and use them as a shock brigade in their attack on the North.

Last year, the United States transferred or decided to transfer 21 Sparrow air-defense missiles and launching system to be installed at destroyers, 356 million dollars worth of military equipment and 500 million dollars worth of Blackhawk attack helicopters to the South Korean puppets.

This time, they decided to transfer 120 F-16 fighter-bombers.

What draws our special attention is that the F-16s to be transferred to the South Korean rulers are capable of carrying nuclear bombs amd their range goes beyond the boundary of the Korean peninsula.

Facts show that the U.S. imperialists intend to keep a tighter hold on South Korea as their nuclear forward base, unleash a nuclear war in Korea with the mobilization of more nuclear weapons and extend it to the vast area of Asia.

The United States must stop encouraging the South Korean puppets to war and quit South Korea, taking along its nuclear weapons and aggression troops.

The news analyst of MINJU CHOSON denounces the decision of the U.S. imperialists to transfer so many fighter planes to the South Korean rulers, while loudly talking about "disarmament" and "detente" as one more criminal act against the times.

Capitalist Society's 'Freedom' of Thought Viewed

SK0907104591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 9 Jul 91

["There Can Be No Genuine Freedom of Thought In Capitalist Society"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)—Although the imperialists and their mouthpieces advertise something like "freedom" of thought in capitalist society, this is no more than a sophism to conceal the reactionary nature of capitalist society, declares NODONG SINMUN today.

The author of the article says:

It is inevitable that there exist different ideas and trends of thought in capitalist society with social classes and strata whose interests contradict each other.

The imperialists and their mouthpieces describe this phenomenon of capitalist society as "freedom" of thought.

The capitalist class dominating everything, there can be no genuine freedom of ideology in capitalist society.

In this society, the monopolies control publication, radio, television and other mass media with money and impose their reactionary ideology on the masses.

In the United States, two thirds of the daily newspapers are held in the hands of the monopolies and major radio networks and publishing houses are also possessed by them.

In capitalist countries, most mass media inevitably play the role of paid trumpeters of the bourgeoisie as they are subordinates of big monopolies or receive financial support from them.

The monopolies not only control most mass media and impose their reactionary ideology upon the masses but also unhesitatingly suppress the ideologies which they regard dangerous to them. They allow without restriction the corrupt ideology and culture favourable for the maintenance of their bourgeois dictatorship while mercilessly suppressing progressive ideology and culture posing a threat to them. Herein lies the reactionary nature of the imperialists' doctrine of "freedom" of ideology.

In the United States, the political parties and organisations which lay down progressive ideology in their platform become the target of suppression.

The U.S. ruling quarters suppress anti-government figures, human rights champions, socialist activists and other progressive people as they advocate progressive ideology conflicting their reactionary ideology.

They enacted a "preliminary detention law" and jail progressive people who go against the grain with them without trial by invoking this law.

The imperialists make the people ideological and mental cripples and victims of reactionary ideology and culture by letting reactionary and degenerate ideas overflow the society under the cloak of "freedom" of ideology.

Peace Committee Statement on Nuclear Issue

SK0607042291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 6 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—Chong Chun-ki, chairman of the Korea National Peace Committee, issued a statement on July 5 denouncing the U.S. demand for unilateral "nuclear inspection" of the DPRK as an arrogant act of a big power for imposing its will on others.

The statement said:

The United States and the South Korean authorities demand a unilateral "nuclear inspection" of the DPRK, a non-nuclear state. Lurking behind it is the sinister intention to divert elsewhere the attention of the world from the nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea and conceal their policy of nuclear blackmail to dominate the whole of Korea and Asian countries.

If nuclear inspection is to be made, it must not be made of the DPRK alone that has no nuclear weapons, but the U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea must be opened to the public and a simultaneous international inspection be made of them.

No one can vouch that the United States would not wield the nuclear weapons against Asian countries by inventing some pretexts to realise its dominationist ambition, and no one can predict which country would be targeted by the nuclear weapons in South Korea.

If the danger of nuclear war is to be removed from the Korean peninsula and Asia, the nuclear weapons of the U.S. Army in South Korea, the source of nuclear war, must be withdrawn, first of all, and the Korean peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free zone.

Chong Chun-ki expressed the belief that the peaceloving peoples and peace organisations in Asia and the rest of the world would continue to express firm solidarity with the Korean people's struggle to get the U.S. nuclear weapons withdrawn from South Korea and make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Denunciations of U.S. Nuclear Threat Cited

SK0507151891 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 5 Jul 91

["World Public Voices Denouncing U.S. Nuclear Threat to Korea"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)—The Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea in its statement strongly denounced the U.S. nuclear threat to Korea, noting that it is getting more dangerous.

Demanding an immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces from South Korea with their nuclear weapons, it contends that nuclear inspection should not be made of the North of Korea alone but the nuclear bases of the United States in South Korea be opened to the public and international inspection be made simultaneously of them.

The people's front of workers, peasants and students of Peru, noted in its statement that more than 1,000 nuclear weapons of the United States deployed in South Korea threaten the security not only of the Korean people but also of the peoples of Asia and the world.

The real purpose of the United States is to dominate the whole of Korea and Asia, it noted, and added: If the danger of a nuclear war is to be removed from the Korean peninsula, the United States must withdraw its nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea without delay and the Korean peninsula be turned into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

The chairman of the Diplomatic Club of India said in his statement it is a big-power chauvinistic arbitrariness for the United States to vilify the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that has no nuclear weapons over the problem of "nuclear inspection".

The United States must renounce its anachronistic mode of thinking whereby it tries to force its will upon others from the position of strength and must pay attention to the voices of the world people demanding peace.

U.S. Measures Urged for Nuclear-Free Area

SK0707083191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 7 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—Kim Kuk-hun, chairman of the Korean Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity, demanded that the United States take practical measures to make the Korean peninsula a nuclear-free zone and remove the nuclear threat to Korea and Asia.

In his statement issued July 6 in support of our just stand set out in the joint statement of the DPRK political parties and public organisations, he said:

The United States has deployed nuclear weapons in South Korea, with a view to dominating Korea and Asia and threatening and containing any country with nuclear weapons in case events which might go against the grain with them occur in this region.

The U.S. clamor over "nuclear inspection" on the DPRK is another shameless act conducted by it today when it can no longer plead for the unreasonable deployment of its nuclear weapons in South Korea, and an intrigue to inflict a nuclear holocaust on the Korean people and other Asian people.

If the United States is to settle the nuclear inspection" problem fairly, it must not slander the DPRK which has no intention nor capability to produce nuclear weapons, is ready to sign the Nuclear Safeguards Accord under the non-proliferation treaty any time and is not opposed to nuclear inspection, but must open to the public its nuclear bases in South Korea and allow a simultaneous international inspection of them.

The Korean committee for Afro-Asian solidarity will do all it can in unity with Asian people to force the U.S. troops and nuclear weapons to withdraw from South Korea and convert the Korean peninsula and Asia into a nuclear-free, peace zone.

Statement on U.S. Nuclear Weapons Issued

SK0907065091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0452 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)—The United States must not disregard the desire and demand of the Korean people, the peoples in Asia and the rest of the world to eliminate nuclear weapons and build a peaceful new world but must pull its nuclear weapons out of South Korea without delay, said Yi Song-ho, vice-chairman of the Korean Committee for Solidarity With the World People, in a statement issued to the press on July 8 clarifying the justice of the DPRK's stand made clear in the joint statement of its political parties and public organizations.

The deployment of more than 1,000 pieces of nuclear weapons in South Korea by the U.S. imperialists is aimed at dominating the whole of Korea and Asia with strength and threatening and containing any Asian country with nuclear weapons under the plausible name of "defense" of the U.S. interests and security in case any events that might go against the grain with them should occur in this region, he noted.

The United States set it as the chief goal of its global strategy to establish domination and control over the Asia-Pacific region and is invariably pursuing its policy of strength, continually maintaining strong military forces in this region, he said, and stressed:

The United States must give up its foolish dream of settling all issues with nuclear weapons, persisting in its policy of strength against the trend of the times.

Soviet Official, Other Figures on Nuclear Issue

SK0607045591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 6 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—Louder voices are ringing out in the international arena in support of the joint statement of the political parties and public organizations of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea with regard to the ever more grave nuclear threat by the United States on the Korean peninsula.

M. Kruglov, vice-chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology, in his statement to the press said that the Soviet Government supports this joint statement.

In his talk, the general secretary of the Lebanese Progressive Youth Organization, denounced the U.S. policy against the DPRK's proposals for national reunification and other peaceful overtures and strongly demanded that the United States withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea.

Christopher Magola, deputy editor-in-chief of the radio broadcasting station of Tanzania, in an article accused the Western media of raising an outcry demanding "nuclear inspection" of North Korea. He held that a peace agreement must be concluded between the DPRK and the United States and a nonaggression declaration be adopted between the North and the South and the reunification through confederacy be realized for a durable peace on the Korean peninsula.

The general secretary of the United Student Organization of Bangladesh, in a statement to the press exposed the U.S. imperialists' policy of nuclear blackmail and their nuclear war provocation moves on the Korean peninsula.

PRC Friendship Association Official Interviewed

SK1107104291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 11 Jul 91

["No Force Can Break Sino-Korean Friendship"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—Huang Shiming, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, was interviewed by a KCNA correspondent in Beijing on July 8 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

He said that the two countries are grandly celebrating the signing anniversary of the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance jointly signed by the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song and respected Premier Zhou Enlai of the Chinese people 30 years ago as the treaty has fully showed the militant friendship and great solidarity between the two peoples forged in blood in the protracted common struggle and fully accords with their common interests.

This treaty played a very important role in strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples of China and Korea in an all-round way and defending peace and stability in Asia and the rest of the world, he pointed out, and went on:

The two peoples have jointly advanced over the last 30 years, consistently helping and closely cooperating with each other even under the complicated international situation and in the implementation of the cause of socialist construction.

The leaders of the two parties and two Governments of China and Korea have made an important contribution to further developing militant friendship and stepping up the smooth process of the cause of socialist construction through close exchanges and mutual visits in recent years. This eloquently shows that the friendly and cooperative relations between our two peoples are a flawless model in the development of relations among socialist countries.

It is the supreme national desire of the entire Korean people to realise the reunification of the country at an early date.

The Chinese people have always had very great concern for the righteous struggle of the Korean people for national reunification and resolutely supported this struggle.

We are convinced that Korea will certainly be reunified by the consistent efforts of the Korean people under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea and President Kim Il-song and the entire Korean people in the North and the South will reunite.

Our two peoples forged the great militant friendship at the cost of blood, sharing life and death, sweets and bitters and fighting shoulder to shoulder with each other in the protracted common revolutionary struggle. No force can break this friendship as it has overcome rigorous ordeals of history, he stressed.

PRC Delegation Tours Mangyongdae, Mt. Kumgang

SK0507085991 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] A delegation of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] headed by Qian Zhengying, vice chairman of the CPPCC National Committee, visited Mangyongdae. The Chinese guests visiting the old home in Mangyongdae where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was born and conceived his great ambition of revolution in his childhood looked with interest at the exhibits preserved with great care while being briefed on the immortal talk related to this historical home. Following this, the guests had a photograph taken in the front of the old home Mangyongdae.

The delegation toured (Hwanggyegwang) senior middle school. After looking around various facilities in the school, the guests were deeply moved to find that, looking back upon the fallen fighters of the Chinese People's Volunteers who performed heroic feats and bravely sacrificed themselves during the Korean war, the students at this school are firmly preparing themselves to become reliable pillars of Korea.

The delegation also toured Mt. Kumgang, a scenic spot.

PRC's PLA Friendship Group Tours Mangyongdae

SK0507123391 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Text] The Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] friendship visiting group led by Lieutenant General Shi Yuxiao, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region, visited Mangyongdae.

The guests who visited the old home in Mangyongdae listened to the explanation of the glory-filled revolutionary history of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and of the revolutionary home and attentively looked over the carefully preserved historic remains.

Following this, the guests had a photograph taken in front of the old Mangyongdae home.

The guests visited the unit to which Comrade (Ok Pong-nim) of the Korean People's Army is affiliated. The soldiers of the unit enthusiastically welcomed the guests on their arrival, and a female soldier presented a bouquet of flowers to the head of the group.

The guests listened to the explanation of the proud course the unit had walked under the wise leadership of our party and looked over various facilities.

The group also visited the West Sea Floodgate. The head of the group said that the Korean people and the soldiers of the People's Army magnificently constructed the floodgate as a grand monumental creation in a short time under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

The group also visited various other sites including the Chuche Ideology Tower, the 1 May Stadium, and the Pyongyang subways, in addition to touring the scenic Mt. Kumgang.

Returns Home After Paying Visit

SK0607125191 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] The Chinese People's Liberation Army [PLA] friendship visiting group led by Lieutenant General Shi Yuxiao, political commissar of the Nanjing Military Region, returned home on 4 July by train.

Lieutenant General Won Myong-kyun of the Korean People's Army, and (Un Kwang-to), the PRC Embassy's military attache to our country, bid farewell to the visiting group at the Pyongyang Railway Station.

CPC Group Tours Mangyongdae, Other Sites

SK0607132091 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] The CPC friendship visiting group led by Yin Kesheng, secretary of the CPC Qinghai Provincial Committee, visited Mangyongdae.

The guests who visited the old home in Mangyongdae where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was born and where he unfolded his great revolutionary intention during his childhood, listened to the immortal stories of the historic home and attentively looked over the carefully preserved historic remains.

Following this, the guests had a photograph taken in front of the old Mangyongdae home.

After his visit the head of the group said: "President Kim Il- song is an old teacher of our revolution. His family members devoted all they had in the fight to achieve victory in the revolution. His grandson became a president of a country but his grandparents continued to do farm work by fulfilling their duty as a farmer. Therefore, the popular masses came to respect them. The proletarian revolutionaries sacrificed their lives for the victory in the revolution. I learned a lot through my visit to Mangyongdae. We must learn from and follow President Comrade Kim Il-song. By doing so we must be the magnificent sons and daughters of the people forever."

The visiting group toured the Mt. Taesong Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery. After touring the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery the head of the group said that this is an important place in the indoctrination of the revolutionary tradition and that the superior revolutionary martyrs of Korea devoted their precious lives for the independence and prosperity of the fatherland.

He said that we must actively follow and learn the revolutionary tradition provided by the Communists and that he expresses gratitude to President Kim Il-song and Secretary Comrade Kim Chong-il for making it possible to magnificently construct the Revolutionary Martyrs Cemetery.

The guests also visited various places in Pyongyang and the local areas including the Chuche Ideology Tower, the 1 May Stadium, the Kim Il-song High-Class Party School, and the West Sea Floodgate.

Choe Kwang, PRC Envoy Address Banquet

SK1107060291 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0513 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea gave a banquet at the People's Palace of Culture on July 10 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Present on invitation were Chinese Ambassador to Korea Zheng Yi, the delegation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries (CPAFFC) and the China-Korea Friendship Association headed by Han Xu, president of the CPAFFC, and other Chinese guests staying in Korea.

Present were Yon Hyong-muk, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] and premier of the Administration Council; members of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee Kim Yong-nam, vice-premier and foreign minister, and Choe Kwang, chief of general staff of the Korean People's Army; Kang Hui-won, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and vice-premier; Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and officials concerned.

In his speech, Choe Kwang said that the Korea-China friendship is an unbreakable militant friendship between class brothers who have aways shared life and death, sweets and bitters.

It is very important for our two countries which are advancing under the banner of socialism to unite closely with each other and take concerted action under the situation in which the anti-socialist offensive of the imperialists are becoming all the more vicious, he said, and continued:

The People's Republic of China has greatly contributed to the cause of peace in Asia and the world and its international prestige is increasing still higher as it has maintained a peaceloving foreign policy, independent and sovereign.

We extend full support and solidarity for the endeavours of the Chinese Government and people to reunify their country according to the conception of "one country, two systems".

Ambassador Zheng Yi said in his speech that the history of brilliant Sino-Korean friendship over 30 years since the signing of the China-Korea Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance is a history which has developed in the basic interests of the two countries and the two peoples.

It is all the more necessary for our two countries to strengthen solidarity, support one another and defend the socialist system in the grim period when imperialism is manoeuvering to overthrow all the socialist countries, resorting to the strategy of "peaceful transition" against the socialist countries, he said, and declared:

The Chinese people will in the future, too, exert every conceivable effort to support the socialist revolution and construction of Korea and the Korean people's just cause of the independent and peaceful reunification of their country.

Comment on 'Unbreakable' Friendship With China

SK1107111591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 11 Jul 91

["Papers on Blood-sealed Unbreakable Korea-China Friendship"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—Today is the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

On this occasion papers here run editorials dealing with the blood-sealed unbreakable Korea-China friendship.

The editorial of NODONG SINMUN says:

The signing of the treaty on July 11, 1961 was an expression of the firm will of the Korean and Chinese peoples to jointly fight against imperialism and for the victory of the socialist cause and marked an important occasion in strengthening and developing to a new, higher stage the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries.

Over the last three decades, the treaty has greatly contributed to firmly defending the gains of the revolution and promoting socialist construction in the two countries and preserving peace in Asia and the world.

The two peoples have jointly fought shoulder to shoulder against imperialism and have supported and closely cooperated with each other in the building of socialism.

Especially, in the rigorous days of the Fatherland Liberation War, the fraternal Chinese people dispatched their fine sons and daughters to the Korean front and helped the Korean people's just struggle at the cost of blood. This was a living example of proletarian internationalism.

Korea-China friendship is still displaying great vitality in defending and developing the cause of anti-imperialism and independence and the cause of socialism. The mutual visits and significant meetings between the leaders of the two countries in recent years contributed to further developing Korea-China friendship, smashing the imperialists' "peaceful transition strategy" and defending the banner of socialism.

To consolidate and further develop Korea-China friendship today when the imperialists' anti-socialist moves are intensified is of great importance for the cause of socialism and for peace in Asia. It is the unshakable position of our party and government to constantly strengthen the friendly and cooperative relations with the Chinese people.

Our people will do all they can to consolidate and develop the traditional Korea-China friendship generation after generation.

The Chinese people are actively striving to reunify the whole country under the policy of "one country, two systems."

The People's Republic of China, maintaining an independent and peaceful foreign policy, is greatly contributing to the cause of peace in Asia and the world and its international prestige is rising daily.

Our people wish the fraternal Chinese people greater success in the efforts to build a powerful socialist country under the leadership of the Communist Party of China with respected Comrade Jiang Zemin at the core.

The blood-sealed Korea-China friendship will be everlasting.

The editorial of MINJU CHOSON expresses the hope that the friendly relations between the two countries will strengthen and develop further in the common struggle against imperialism and for peace and the victory of the cause of socialism.

Korean-Soviet Cooperation Group Hold Banquet

SK0807082691 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 29 Jun 91

[Text] On occasion of the 3d anniversary of the visit by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Chita of the USSR, a banquet was arranged on 25 June at the Korean-Soviet Joint Cooperative for the production of traditional Korean medicine located in the city of Chita.

Present there were (Kim Ung-sun), councillor of the DPRK Embassy to the USSR; (Zimnatemachitov), second secretary of the Chita State Committee of the Russian Communist Party; vice chairman of the Soviet Executive Committee of the Chita State People's Deputy; director of the (Chavaical) Railway Management Bureau; responsible functionaries from the parties, political organizations, and social bodies in the city; and other relevant functionaries.

At the banquet, (Sergei Sutalin), vice chairman of the Soviet Executive Committee of the Chita State People's Deputy, and Choe Pyong-ho, first vice manager of the Korean-Soviet Joint Cooperation of the Traditional Korean Medicine Production, spoke.

The participants recalled thoughtfully the visit by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the city of Chita three years ago and the consideration given by him to establish the joint cooperation for health of the workers in the city of Chita.

The participants proposed a toast to the long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song; to the long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il; to the development of friendship and cooperation between the people of Korea and the USSR.

The banquet proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Activities Marking Treaty With Soviets Continue

Yon Hyong-muk Greets Pavlov

SK1007023791 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the State Administration Council, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Valentin Sergeyevich Pavlov, premier of the Soviet cabinet.

The message says that on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the DPRK and the USSR, he extends warm congratulations [yolyolhan chukha], and continued as follows:

The Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the DPRK and the Soviet Union made an important contribution to developing the friendly relations between the two countries in the past and to guaranteeing peace and security in the Asia-Pacific region.

I firmly believe that the friendship and cooperative relations that have long historic root will develop in the future in the interests of the two countries' people and in compliance with the cause of global peace. I sincerely wish you greater success in your responsible work to achieve social, political, and economic stability of the nation.

Pavlov Returns Greetings

SK1007024091 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Comrade Valentin Sergeyevich Pavlov, premier of the Soviet cabinet, sent a congratulatory message to Comrade Yon Hyong-muk, premier of the State Administration Council.

The message says that on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of signing the Treaty on Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK, he sends sincere congratulations [chungsimuiro toenun chukha], and continued as follows:

The Treaty has been verified through time, and today it is making an excellent contribution to further developing multilateral ties between our two countries and to the cause of consolidating peace on and around the Korean peninsula.

I wish you and all the Korean people successes in your work for social and economic development of the Republic and for implementing the tasks of national reunification.

Soviet Foreign Ministry Gathering

SK0607131491 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1500 GMT 4 Jul 91

[Text] On 3 July, Soviet Foreign Ministry arranged a friendship meeting on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of signing of the USSR-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Yi Tu-yol, charge d'affaires of our country to the Soviet Union, and the embassy staffs were invited.

Attending were Igor Rogachev, Soviet deputy foreign minister; Svetlana Shvestova, chairman of the Union of Soviet Socities for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries; (Wasily Liabov) and (Victor Platov), vice chairmen of the Central Committee of the USSR-DPRK Friendship Society and other officials of Soviet Foreign Ministry and USSR-DPRK Friendship Society.

In the meeting, the Soviet deputy foreign minister and our country's charge d'affaires spoke.

In his speech, the Soviet deputy foreign minister pointed out that the USSR-DPRK Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, which was signed 30 years ago, even today serves as an important legal document for consolidating the friendly relations between the Soviet and Korean people and providing basis for development of bilateral relations in various domains.

He said that the Soviet people express solidarity with the DPRK's proposal for establishing a nuclear-free zone on the Korean peninsula by ending the military confrontation in Korea and presence of foreign troops and for reunifying the nation based on the confederal system.

Next, our country's charge d'affaires made a speech.

The participants in the meeting saw a Soviet film.

The meeting proceeded in an amicable atmosphere.

Moscow Meeting Commemorates Treaty

SK0607105691 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1018 GMT 6 Jul 91

[Text] Moscow July 4 (KCNA)—A meeting marking the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance was held at the friendship house in Moscow on July 4 under the sponsorship of the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and cultural relations with foreign countries and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

Addressing the meeting, Aleksandr Biryukov, chairman of the RSFSR Association of Light Industry and vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society, said that the signing of the treaty marked an important milestone of historical significance in developing still further the traditional friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

Noting that the international community well knows of a large number of constructive initiatives taken by the Democratic People's Repubic of Korea to ease the political and military tensions on the Korean peninsula and reunify the country peacefully, he said:

The DPRK, among other things, proposed to adopt a nonaggression declaration between the North and the South, drastically cut the Armed Forces of both sides, convert the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and establish a confederal state.

The Soviet Union highly estimates and fully supports the peaceful overtures and efforts made by the Government of the DPRK to preserve peace on the Korean peninsula and in Asia and, furthermore, in the rest of the world and reunify the country peacefully without any foreign interference.

We will remain faithful to our commitments to the DPRK on the basis of the Soviet-Korean treaties effective now.

Meanwhile, a photo exhibition "USSR-DPRK, Friendship and Cooperation" opened at the friendship house on this occasion.

Soviet Consulate-General Reception

SK0607044791 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0428 GMT 6 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—A reception was given at the consulate-general of the Soviet Union in Chongjin Friday on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Soviet-Korean Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance.

Present on invitation were Kim Chung-il, chairman of the North Hamgyong Provincial Administration and Economic Guidance Committee, and other officials concerned.

Consul General Vasiliy Gorovoy and officials of the Soviet Consulate-General were present there.

Speeches were made at the reception, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Light Industry Protocol Signed With USSR

SK0507110191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1026 GMT 5 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)—A 1991-1992 protocol on cooperation in the production of light industry goods between the Governments of the DPRK and the USSR was signed in Pyongyang on July 5.

Present at the ceremony on our side were Kim Pok-sin, vice-premier and chairwoman of the Light Industry Commission, and other officials concerned and on the opposite side were the members of the Soviet Government light industry delegation led by Chairwoman of the Light Industry Committee L.E. Davletova and the deputy head of the Soviet trade mission in Pyongyang.

The protocol was signed by Kim Pok-sin and L.E. Davletova.

Delegation Returns Home 6 Jul

SK1107122191 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1100 GMT 6 Jul 91

[Text] A light industry delegation of the Soviet Government led by I.E. Davletova, chairman of the Light Industry Committee, today returned home by airplane.

At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Kim Pok-sin, vice premier and chairman of the Light Industry Committee, other personages concerned and Aleksandr Kapto, Soviet ambassador to our country.

'Month of Solidarity' With Cuba Commemorated

SK1107065191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0554 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—The Korean people will make every effort possible in the future, too, to strengthen and develop friendship and solidarity with the Cuban people.

NODONG SINMUN today stresses this in an article dedicated to the month of solidarity with the Cuban people which begins in Korea from July 11.

The author of the article says:

During the month, functions will take place in Korea in support of the Cuban people's struggle. This is a clear manifestation of the tight bonds of friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Cuban peoples.

The hearts of the two peoples are closely linked together because the peoples of Cuba and Korea are class brothers and intimate revolutionary comrades-in-arms who have long since jointly struggled to build socialism against imperialism.

The Cuban people, closely rallied behind the Communist Party of Cuba headed by Comrade Fidel Castro, their outstanding leader, have firmly defended the gains of the revolution won through a heroic armed struggle and are now dynamically advancing along the road of socialism, adhering to the principles of the revolution without wavering when the imprialists' offensive against socialism and their anti-Cuba moves have become more wanton than ever before.

In recent years, the United States has resorted to ideological disintegration moves to destroy the confidence in socialism among the Cuban people and disorganize them from within.

The Cuban people, however, have never wavered or given in. No manoeuvres can detach the Cuban people from the road of socialism.

Today, it is not only duty of the Cuban people but also an internationalist duty of all the revolutionary people of the world to defend the Cuban revolution and consolidate and develop its victory.

On the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Cuban people, the Korean people extend militant greetings and firm solidarity to the fraternal Cuban people who are proudly advancing under the uplifted banner of socialism under the very nose of U.S. imperialism.

Our people keenly feel through practical life that the Cuban people are reliable comrades-in-arms and brothers who do not betray the revolutionary principle and the sense of comradeship under any difficult and complicated conditions.

Unbreakable is the Korea-Cuba friendship based on the close intimacy between the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and Comrade Fidel Castro, the supreme leader of the Cuban people.

The Korean and Cuban people will always fight shoulder to shoulder with each other for the final victory of the cause of socialism.

Japanese Groups Urge Normalization of Relations

SK0507053191 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0456 GMT 5 Jul 91

[Text] Tokyo July 3 (KNS-KCNA)—The movement demanding an early normalisation of Japan-DPRK diplomatic relations is brisk in different parts of Japan.

The members of the Osaka Prefectural People's Council demanding an early normalisation of Japan-DPRK diplomatic relations called at the prime minister's office and the Foreign Ministry on June 27 and submitted a request addressed to Prime Minister Kaifu and Foreign Minister Nakayama.

What must be solved primarily in Japan-DPRK intergovernmental negotiation is the question of apology and compensation for the past history, the request noted, and said: But the Japanese Government used the Japan-DPRK talks as a political means at the third round held in Beijing and took an insincere attitude by meddling in the internal affairs of the Korean people.

It urged the Japanese Government to respect the joint declaration of the three parties (the Workers' Party of Korea, the Liberal Democratic Party and the Social-Democratic Party of Japan) and resume the talks at an early date and make efforts for the establishment of diplomatic relations.

The members of the Shizuoka Trade Union Council Centre and the Shizuoka Council of Japan-DPRK Issues visited the prime minister's office and the Foreign Ministry on the same day and urged the government authorities to actively promote the resumption of the talks for the normalisation of Japan-DPRK diplomatic relations in accordance with the three-party joint declaration.

The Gifu prefectural 100-men committee for early normalisation of Japan-DPRK diplomatic relations visited the prime minister's office and the Foreign Ministry on June 26 and submitted a request.

The early normalisation of Japan-DPRK diplomatic relations stands out as an urgent task in the political program of Japan, the request noted, urging the Japanese Government to sincerely promote intergovernmental negotiation to liquidate the unhappy past at an early date and establish good-neighbourly and friendly relations between the two countries.

More Japanese Groups Urge Ties

SK1007045591 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427 GMT 10 Jul 91

Tokyo July 8 (KNS-KCNA)—Representatives of the Aichi Prefectural People's Council for Japan-Korea Friendship on July 2 urged the Japanese Foreign Ministry to work for an early normalization of Japan-DPRK diplomatic relations.

Mutsuo Kimura, secretary general of the Council and director general of the Aichi Association for Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange, and other Japanese figures and representatives handed to the Japanese Foreign Ministry a recommendation and a resolution adopted at an Aichi Prefectural people's meeting for Japan-Korea friendship and a signature paper signed by 250 organizations in the prefecture which calls for an early normalization of Japan-DPRK diplomatic relations.

The recommendation urged the Japanese side to approach the Japan-DPRK negotiations on the basis of the joint declaration of the three parties and thus realize an early normalization of Japan-DPRK diplomatic relations, not to bring up matters which have nothing to do with the normalization of the relations at the negotiations but sincerely deal with the question of making compensations for the untold misfortunes and calamities Japan had inflicted on the Korean people in the past 36 years and for the losses the Korean people have suffered over the 45 years after the war.

It also urged the Japanese Government to support the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and desist from acts and words obstructive to reunification.

Chongnyon Committee Adopts Letter to Kim Il-song

SK0807060991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0502 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—The 4th meeting of the 15th Central Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) took place in Tokyo on July 4 and 5, according to a KNS [KYODO News Service] report from Tokyo.

In his report to the meeting, Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, called for more dynamically conducting the loyal mass innovation movement involving all the compatriots with the approach of the 80th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song and the 50th birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il which fall next year.

He warmly supported the justifiable active measures taken by the DPRK in face of the prevailing situation and stressed the need to wage a powerful struggle to remove the danger of nuclear war in Korea, frustrate the moves of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets to perpetuate "two Koreas" and achieve the reunification in the 1990s.

He called for strenuous efforts to force the Japanese Government authorities to take a sincere attitude for normalising the diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Japan according to the joint declaration of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Liberal Democratic Party and Social-Democratic Party of Japan.

He appealed to the compatriots to glorify the socialist homeland and contribute to the cause of national reunification with the faith that the socialist homeland and the Chongnyon organisation are the best, no matter how desperately the enemies at home and abroad may manoeuvre.

A letter to the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song was adopted at the meeting.

Hanminjon Views Reimprisonment of South Student

SK0807053091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0458 GMT 8 Jul 91

["Hanminjon Mission in Japan Denounces Reimprisonment of So Chun-sik"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—The mission of the South Korean National Democratic Front (Hanminjon) in Japan made public a statement on July 4 denouncing the South Korean authorities for reimprisoning So Chun-sik, chairman of the Human Rights Committee of the Coalition for the National Democratic Movement (Chonminnyon) in South Korea, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

So Chun-sik, a Japan-born Korean student, was imprisoned in April 1971 on the charge of involvement in a false "campus spy-ring case" and was releaed in May 1988.

The Hanminjon mission in Japan bitterly denounces the fascist outrage of the No Tae-u "regime" in taking back to prison patriotic figure So Chun-sik who has devoted himself entirely to the democratisation and reunification and strongly demands his immediate release, the statement said.

It pointed out that the arrest of So Chun-sik and the roundup campaign launched by the No "regime" against public figures of all circles are intended to remove the hardcores of the independent, democratic and pro-reunification forces one by one and disintegrate and stifle their organisational activities.

We will wage a powerful struggle with the people for an immediate release of all the illegally arrested patriots.

Japanese Paper Views Need for Nuclear Weapons

SK0607104991 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1008 GMT 6 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 6 (KCNA)—The Japanese newspaper MAINICHI SHIMBUN July 4 carried an editorial headlined "Is It Impossible To Remove Nuclear [Facilities] From Korean Peninsula".

Referring to debates on the question of "inspection" of "nuclear facilities" of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the paper said that in this connection North Korea strongly calls for the inspection of the U.S. troops' nuclear weapons deployed in South Korea and their pullout as a condition to accept the "nuclear inspection" of its country.

A nuclear power is under an obligation to pose no nuclear threat upon a non-nuclear state, the paper said, and went on:

In this respect, it is not that the North Korean side has no ground.

Specialists or commentaries of leading newspapers of the United States say that the strategic significance of the nuclear [facilities] deployed in South Korea has been drastically decreased today when "cold war has come to an end".

The benefit of the "termination of cold war" should reach Asia, too. To remove nuclear threat from the Korean peninsula is a great concern of the Japanese people.

But, "the South Korean 'government' is against the nuclear pullout of the U.S. Army and the United States is not confirming the existence of nuclear [facilities]". "It is high time that all countries concerned including the United States began to examine the denuclearization of the whole of the Korean peninsula as an actual matter".

Kim Il-song Meets Portugal Communist Delegation

SK0707091591 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0844 GMT 7 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 7 (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], met the visiting delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal [CPP] today.

Present on the occasion were head of the delegation Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general, and member of the delegation Albano Nunes, international secretary, of the C.C. [Central Committee], CPP.

Secretary Kim Yong-sun an vice-director of a department Kwon Min-chun of the C.C., WPK were on hand.

Comrade Kim Il-song had a comradely and friendly talk with the guests.

Yi Chong-ok Sees Off Portuguese Delegation

SK0907111591 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1052 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)—The delegation of the Communist Party of Portugal [CPP] headed by Alvaro Cunhal, secretary-general of the CPP Central Committee [C.C.], returned home today after its four-day visit to Korea.

It was seen off at the airport by Yi Chong-ok, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Workers' Party of Korea and vice-president, and others.

Three-Revolution Team Technical Innovations

SK1007112691 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1013 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 10 (KCNA)—The Three-Revolution Team members in Korea have introduced more than 136,000 technical innovation proposals in cooperation with the working masses over the past five years.

In this course, thirteen members have received the Technical Innovation Pioneer Prize, some 1,100 members state patents and about 2,000 others the diploma of invention and the diploma of new technology introduction.

Thousands of them have been awarded state decorations.

Over the last two years, the members of the Three-Revolution Teams dispatched to different domains have developed 2,700 electronic and automation elements and devices of 715 kinds and manufactured 1,600 robots for the progress of the machine-tool industry and the electronic and automation industries.

In Korea, Three-Revolution Teams made up of hardcore elements of the party and young intellectuals who are prepared politically and ideologically and possessed of modern science and technology have been active at different domains and units of the national economy since 1972 in order to push ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions which are defined as the general line of the building of socialism and communism.

Symposium Marks Kim Chong-il Work Anniversary

SK0507112391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1032 GMT 5 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 5 (KCNA)—A national symposium of party cadre training organs was held at the People's Palace of Culture today to mark the tenth anniversary of the publicatiom of "Some Tasks To Improve the Training of Party Cadres", a work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

In "Some Tasks To Improve the Training of Party Cadres," his letter to the participants in the national short course for teachers of the party cadre training organs, June 12, 1981, Comrade Kim Chong-il gave comprehensive answers to theoretical and practical questions in improving the training of party cadres as required by the developing reality in which the modelling of the whole society on the chuche idea was being promoted dynamically.

The speakers noted that the work defined it as the basic task of the party cadre training organ to train the students into chuche-type communist revolutionaries loyal and filial to the party and the leader.

The work stressed that the lessons should be given on the basis of the party policy, the students be taught knowledge useful for the revolutionary struggle and construction work and the content of education be improved in such a manner as to raise the scientific and theoretical level of lessons, the speakers said, and continued: On the basis of a scientific exposition of the law of the formation and development of the traits of chuche-type communist revolutionaries, the work indicated the tasks and ways of strengthening ideological education and revolutionary organisational life, training the students through practice so as to train them in a revolutionary way.

The symposium was attended by Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK], Kim Chung-nin, secretary of the WPK Central Committee, and officials concerned.

North's Style of Socialism, Chuche Discussed

SK0907044091 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1543 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 8 (KCNA)—Today our socialism has become a socialism with a vast prospect which is steadily consolidating and developing to completion with clear target and prospect under the wise guidance of the great leader and the great party.

NODONG SINMUN today stresses this in a signed article dealing with the feats performed by the Workers' Party of Korea in adhering to the ideal of socialism and giving play to its advantages.

The article says:

Our socialism for the people is a peculiar socialism of our style which was started by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and is advancing under the banner of the chuche idea.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il said:

"Since the chuche idea founded by the great leader indicates the road ahead of our revolution and there is the wise guidance of the party and the leader, our people have made a steadfast progress along the road of socialism of chuche chosen by themselves according to their faith and built a most superior socialism of our style."

It is thanks to the wise guidance of the party and the leader that our socialism has been started on a new and original way and continues making a long drive without the slightest vacillation and vicissitudes.

The peculiar character and advantages of our socialism stem from the validity of the chuche idea founded by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and its invincible vitality. Our socialism was successfully started on the basis of the chuche idea and it is being promoted and consolidated and developed with this idea as the guideline.

Our people have built socialism in an original way in accordance with the specific conditions of our country along the road they have chosen with the chuche idea as the guideline.

The secret of the successful building of peculiar socialism centered on the popular masses in our country lies in the fact that fundamental questions arising in accomplishing the cause of socialism have been solved our own way.

The problem of power in our country was successfully solved in our own way and a new socio-economic system of our own style established on the basis of the chuche idea.

Our party has brilliantly paved the unique way for socialism as it has built up a strong driving force of the revolution and strengthened in every way the singlehearted unity of the leader, the party and the masses.

The fact that there have never been any political unrest and vacillation in the scores of years of socialist construction in Korea is a powerful demonstration of the invincible might of our socialism based on singlehearted unity.

The great singlehearted unity which enables the party and the masses to share weal and woe in unbreakable kindred relations, not business-like relations, is the true look of our society. This is the fundamental source of constant victorious advance of our socialism centred on the masses against the imperialists' anti-socialist moves.

Our party is a great guide of the socialist cause in that it constantly develops and perfects the superior socialism centred on the masses our own way on the basis of the chuche idea.

Our party not only paved the unique way of establishing the socialist system but also indicated the most scientific line and policies of developing and perfecting socialism so as to clearly sow the road of the socialist cause.

By constantly developing in depth the great leader's theories and policies of socialist construction, our party profoundly propounded in a scientific and theoretical way the features of the completely triumphant socialist society, the revolutionary course of its development and the strategic and tactical policies that must be maintained in that course. This is a great historical feat in opening a bright prospect of the people's revolutionary struggle for the development and completion of socialism.

Our party is constantly developing nd perfecting socialism by laying down the programme of modelling the whole society on the chuche idea and the line of the three revolutions and wisely guiding the struggle for their implementation and by comprehensively systematising the chuche method of leadership and brilliantly solving the problem of guidance and management of socialism through the creation of the Chongsanri spirit and Chongsanri method and the Taean work system.

Our party has laid the solid political and ideological, material and technical conditions for developing and perfecting our socialism for the people.

In the course of building and developing our socialism for the people, our party has unreservedly demonstrated its might as the tested guide of the revolution and performed undying feats.

The greatness of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and our party is the fundamental source of the superiority and invincibility of our socialism for the people and the leadership of the respected leader and our party centre is the fundamental guarantee for the creation, development and perfection of our socialism.

The leadership of the great party with its roots deeply struck among the masses and the devoted service and indomitable efforts of the people upholding it with loyalty —herein lies the source of the might with which to accomplish the socialist cause our own way through any storm and stress.

Paper Says No 'Serious' Population Problem

SK1107105991 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON, the organ of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, today dedicates an article to world population day.

Noting that the population problem stands out as a serious problem internationally today the author of the article says:

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, the population problem is being satisfactorily solved in our country where the chuche idea has been materialized, the idea which calls for viewing and solving all questions, focusing on man.

Our country is free from any serious population problem such as poverty, concentration of population on cities, unemployment, housing shortage, mortality, infantile mortality in particular, inequality suffered by the women and complex migration.

It does not know environmental pollution and excessive regional density or sparsity of population which are most acutely raised in the population problem.

In our country which regards it the supreme principle to show care for the people, all the policies are established for the promotion of the people's wellbeing and prosperity of the generations to come.

The rational distribution of productive forces, the construction of satellite cities, the policy of developing local industry along with the centrally-controlled industry, the law of environmental protection and the city management policy are a firm guarantee for a successful solution to the population problem.

Rice Cultivation, Irrigation Projects Viewed

SK0907113391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1033 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Text] Pyongyang July 9 (KCNA)—Paddy rice is unusually ruling good on the Yonbaek, Yoldusamcholli and other plains on the west coast of Korea.

Last year, the DPRK carried out a large-scale project to round off a circular irrigation system in South Hwanghae Province to use the water of the River Taedong at the West Sea Barrage and the River Yesong and the second-stage project of the West Sea Barrage-South Pyongan Province Tideland Waterway.

And it excavated a channel to lead the water of the River Taedong to Sangwon, Chunghwa and Yokpo, rural districts in the suburbs of Pyongyang, and a long waterway to draw the water of Taechon Power Station No. 5 into the Kwaksan Reservoir.

The total length of the waterways is 800 kilometres, of which 400 kilometres are main channels 30 metres wide on an average and the remaining are branch channels.

These waterways have more than 1,530 irrigation structures.

The newly-built waterways form an enormous ring-shape irrigation network with the irrigation works built earlier.

The water of newly-built waterways is profusely paying off in the irrigation of the paddy and non-paddy fields visited by bumper crops this year.

Today, the irrigation system of the country is highly developed.

The irrigation of agriculture got into its stride after the liberation of the country on August 15, 1945.

A vast South Pyongan irrigation network took shape in a matter of one year after the ceasefire in July 1953, followed by the appearance of the Kiyang and Ojidon irrigation works which water tens of thousands of fields each.

The total pondage of the country grew 1.5 times and the pumping capacity 3.2 times in the period from 1961 to 1969.

Many reservoirs including Lake Manpung and Lake Unpa and pumping stations were built in the 1970s to irrigate 400,000 hectares of non-paddy fields.

The West Sea Barrage was built [word indistinct] an eight kilometre section of the rough sea in the 80s to bring into shape a vast artificial lake which can store billions of cubic metres of water constantly.

More than 1,700 reservoirs and over 25,800 pumping stations serve agriculture and the total length of the irrigation canals is upwards of 40,000 kilometres.

The dense irrigation waterways ramified over the country reliably ensure the constant growth of agricultural production.

KCNA Reviews 11 Jul Pyongyang Press

SK1107065391 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0539 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Press review]

[Text] Pyongyang July 11 (KCNA)—Papers here today carry a message of greetings sent by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee [C.C.] of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, to Chinese party and state leaders on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance and a message of greetings to President Kim Il-Song and Premier Yon Hyong-muk from the Chinese party and state leaders.

On this occasion papers run editorials and give accounts of a banquet hosted by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and a banquet arranged in China.

Papers carry a message of greetings sent by President Kim Il-song to the party and state leaders of the Mongolian People's Republic on the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution.

The great leader President Kim Il-song received a letter from the participants in a meeting of solidarity with the Korean people held in Nepal, says NODONG SINMUN.

Given in the paper is an account of a seminar on "Our Socialism for the People Will Not Perish", a work of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, which was held in Tanzania, and what the president of the Ancash National University, Peru, said about the work.

The paper carries an article on the noble traits of Comrade Kim Chong-il who is possessed of the spirit of devoted service to the people.

MINJU CHOSON in an article says that Comrade Kim Chong-il visited Hasin-tong, Sosong District, Pyongyang, on July 11, 1972 and led it to bring about a new change in the work of tong and neighbourhood unit, the lowest unit of the residential administrative work.

NODONG SINMUN carries a message of greetings sent by the C.C., Workers' Party of Korea to Dogu Perincek upon his election as chairman of the C.C., Socialist Party of Turkey.

Econews of the press includes a report about the stepped up construction of the Namgang power station.

NODONG SINMUN comes out with an article entitled "Party Life Is Living Activity of Party Organisations and Party Members."

It prints an article calling for taking an active part in the July-August month of marine sports.

Carried in the press is a statement issued by Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the North side's headquarters of the Pan-Korean Alliance for National Reunification (Pomminnyon), in support of the points of the agreement at the preparatory meeting for the second pan-national rally held in Berlin.

Papers give an account of a meeting of students in Pyongyang held to commemorate the 2nd anniversary of the publication of the North-South joint declaration of students on the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. Seen there is an appeal to the South Korean students adopted at the meeting.

Papers report that the preparatory committee for the formation of the South side's headquarters of Pomminnyon officially declared the second pan-national rally open in Seoul. Given in the press are telephone messages sent by Yun Ki-pok, chairman of the North side's headquarters of Pommpnnyon, and Yi Song-ho, acting chairman of the C.C., the DPRK Red Cross society, respectively to the South Korean "deputy prime minister and minister of unification board" and the president of the South Korean Red Cross in connection with the participation of a delegation of the North side's headquarters of Pomminnyon in the second preparatory meeting for the rally.

NODONG SINMUN runs commentaries denouncing No Tae-u for blaring about a "new plan" for "unification" after his foreign tour, not "unification by absorption" and condemning the South Korean authorities' suppression of Chondaehyop [National Council of University Student Representatives] and other pro-reunification democratic organisations.

It is reported in the press that the Alliance of General Student Councils in Pusan and Ulsan Districts (Puulchonghyop) of South Korea decided to start "one million signature campaign for the conversion of the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone and the adoption of a nonaggression declaration".

Papers in commentaries brand the United States' plan to deliver 120 F-16 fighter-bombers to South Korea as an act of increasing the danger of a nuclear war.

Conveyed in the press are foreign public voices demanding the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops and nuclear weapons from South Korea on the occasion of the June 25-July 27 month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and international reactions on the joint statement of the political parties and public organisations of the DPRK with regard to the problem of withdrawing the nuclear weapons from the Korean peninsula.

Papers carry articles on the month of solidarity with the Cuban people.

Papers introduce the economic development of Mongolia.

A film showing the massacre of people by the Japanese aggression troops in Nanjing, China, in December 1937, was found in the United States, says NODONG SINMUN.

It carries a travelogue on China under the title "Blooming City of Huangtu Highland".

MINJU CHOSON observes the world population day.

South Korea

Government Accepts North's Proposal for Talks

SK1107081591 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0730 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] It appears that the North-South high-level talks will be resumed in Pyongyang on 27 August—six months after their suspension.

The government accepted the content of the proposal made by North Korean Premier Yon Hyong-muk to Prime Minister Chong Won-sik today in a telephone message to hold the 4th North-South high-level talks in Pyongyang on 27 August.

Kim Yong-hui, dialogue coordinator in the Secretariat of the North-South dialogue, said that the government accepts the North Korean Premier Yon Hyong-muk's proposal as the official response to the proposal made by then Prime Minister No Chae-pong for resumption of the high-level talks. He revealed that the government will send notice by telephone to North Korea in the name of Prime Minister Chong Won-sik.

Red Cross President Telephones North

SK1107070291 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network in Korean 0630 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Kim Sang-hyop, president of the ROK Red Cross, sent to Yi Song-ho, acting chairman of the Central Committee of the North Korean Red Cross Society a telephone message notifying him that, because the South Korean side's preparatory committee for the pannational meeting is an illegal organization, the North-South meeting, currently being prepared for by this organization, cannot be allowed. He also notified Chairman Yi Song-ho that the Seoul visit by the North side's delegation, including Chon Kum-chol, vice chairman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland, cannot be allowed.

National Assembly Committee Approves UN Charter

SK1107044191 Seoul YONHAP in English 0423 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—The National Assembly Foreign Affairs and Reunification Committee on Thursday unanimously passed a bill accepting the United Nations Charter.

After the bill is approved by the full assembly on Saturday, South Korea will submit a membership application to the United Nations with a declaration that it will fully abide by the terms in the U.N. Charter.

Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok told the committee that Korea will submit the application and declaration to the U.N. secretary-general and will become a full member when the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the Security Council, approves South Korea's entry when it convenes Sept. 17.

Although North Korea submitted its application separately on Monday, the Security Council is expected to handle South and North Korea's entry applications in a single resolution, Yi told the committee.

South Korea plans to submit its application late this month or early next month. The applications, after deliberation by the Committee on Admission of New Members, will be passed on to the Security Council before the final vote in the General Assembly.

Foreign Ministry officials said Seoul's and Pyongyang's applications are likely to be approved in a consensus without a vote.

North-South Councilor-Level Talks Held at UN

SK1107092991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0759 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (OANA-YONHAP)—South and North Korea have held two rounds of councilor-level negotiations at the United Nations on membership procedures, Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok said Thursday.

Yi told the National Assembly Committee on Foreign Affairs and Reunification that South Korea's U.N. observer mission proposed an ambassadorial-level contact May 27. The North Korean mission refused this high-level approach, but agreed to meetings between councilors.

North Korea, which unilaterally broke off the inter-Korean prime ministers' talks in February, is careful to avoid visible contacts with South Korea, a Foreign Ministry official said.

It appears quite willing, however, to discuss Inter-Korean issues, including the possibility of treating South and North Korea's U.N. membership applications in a single resolution, the official said.

The head of the South Korean mission, Amb. No Chang-hui, is due in Seoul next Monday for a week-long visit. He is expected to brief the government on recent developments regarding South-North contacts and Seoul's U.N. membership.

North Korea submitted its application for U.N. membership July 8. South Korea is to apply either late this month or early next month.

North's UN Bid Seen as Anti-South Campaign

SK1007015291 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Jul 91 p 2

[By staff reporter Sin Hak-nim]

[Text] North Korea's submission of its application for entry into the United Nations on Monday heralds Pyongyang's aggressive campaign against South Korea in the world body.

In fact, some countries had called upon North Korea to submit its application along with South Korea's which needs an endorsement from the Assembly. But Pyongyang submitted its application anyway.

This contradicts the North Korean Foreign Ministry's statement on May 27 announcing its decision to enter the world body.

Pyongyang said in the statement, "The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has no alternative but to enter the U.N. at the present stage as a step to tide over such difficulties created by South Korean authorities."

The statement was referring to Seoul's determination to go ahead with its plan to apply for U.N. membership alone if Pyongyang refused to join the world body as separate members.

"The fact that North Korea submitted its application first may indicate its aggressiveness in dealing with Korean questions in the United Nations," a ranking Foreign Ministry official said.

Though North Korea handed in its application first, South Korea decided it was not worth worrying over.

Earlier, Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok said that the North might mount diplomatic offensives against the South in the U.N. forum after their admission into the U.N. as separate entitles but that the government will not respond in kind.

Foreign Minister Yi yesterday welcomed North Korea's presentation of the application through its mission chiefs to the U.N.

Minister Yi said, "North Korea may have judged it better to submit the application now because Cuba takes over the presidency of the Security Council for the month of July."

Officials in the South Korean Government hope that the applications by the South and the North will be handled in a single resolution at the U.N. Security Council and be accepted unanimously by the 159 U.N. members without being referred to a vote.

Foreign Minister Yi said that the government will present its application late this month or early next month.

Under the U.N. charter and other relevant stipulations, a candidate member of the U.N. has to submit an application 35 days before the opening of the U.N. General Assembly on the third Tuesday of September.

The government has to receive an endorsement by the unicameral Assembly of a motion declaring that South Korea will carry out duties to be entailed by her entry into the United Nations. The National Assembly plans to endorse it on Saturday.

Yi said that he believes the U.N. Security Council will wait without acting on North Korea's application until South Korea submits her application so that they may be dealt with in a package, following the path of the entries of East and West Germany in 1973.

At that time, both Germany's applications were accepted unanimously in a package by U.N. members at the General Assembly.

"Most Security Council members are in favor of a package deal," said the foreign minister.

Minister Says South Ready To Sign Armistice

SK1107072991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0620 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—South Korea would sign a replacement for the 1953 Armistice Agreement even though it refused to sign the original, Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok testified Thursday in a hearing before the National Assembly foreign affairs and reunification committee.

There was no need for the government to take special efforts to become a signatory to the replacement "because we are already a part of the Armistice Agreement and enforcing it," he said.

The Armistice was signed by North Korea, China, and the U.S.-led United Nations Command.

The Armistice Agreement should remain in force until it is replaced by a peace device agreed between South and North Korea, and the U.N. Command should also be maintained until that time, Yi said.

"One of the issues that should be discussed between South and North Korea is what role China and the U.N. Command will take at the time of the Armistice's replacement," Yi said.

Following South and North Korea's admission to the United Nations this fall, the government would take steps to join the international labor organization, he said.

"Our Ministry plans to submit a bill accepting the ILO [International Labor Organization] charter to the regular sitting of the National Assembly this fall," Yi said.

Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday that Seoul would actively respond if North Korea offered to replace the Armistice Agreement.

The Armistice can be replaced by a new peace device only if South and North Korea agree, and would remain in force until the new device came into existence regardless of both Koreas' entry into the United Nations, they said.

North Korea has filed an application for U.N. membership and the South will follow suit late this month or early next month.

No's Proposal for Joint Celebration Discussed

SK1007023591 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Jul 91 p 3

[Editorial: "The Truth and Falsehood About an Epoch-Making Proposal"]

[Text] In the wake of President No's "directive on 6 July," the government is once again preparing for the reunification rush, including a student exchange. Who among us will say "no" to reunification and exchange with the North? And who will call our side's preemptive reunification offensive a bad idea?

However, we find it worth discussing whether or not President No's proposal, touted as "an epoch-making idea," or plans for large-scale functions have been well orchestrated and choreographed after being reviewed according to their priority and merit.

First of all, an examination of the points contained in what is described as "epoch-making proposals to the North," a very sudden announcement made public not at home, but in Vancouver, calls into question whether such ideas are suitable to a rational timetable for a series of South-North exchanges or not.

Well, a joint celebration of the 15 August anniversary with the North at an overseas mission office is not a bad idea at all, but it is not something that should be done exactly that way either. Is it so pressing a matter that it must be done like that no matter what?

In addition, allowing students to visit the North and to launch a cross-country march may serve as a way of coping with a reunification offensive set in motion by the student activists and dissident figures to take advantage of the 15 August anniversary, but these must be preceded by efforts to promote family reunion for the separated families and to realize the agreement on communications, transportation, and commerce. To allow students to celebrate the 15 August anniversary and launch a cross-country march, while setting aside all other pressing issues simply because North Korea and the student activists and dissenting figures have kept asking for it, is not only against the order of business, but also runs the risk of making the reunification question a matter of entertainment to show off on stage.

Without a doubt, we clearly understand that we must launch a bold open-door offensive ahead of the North so as to persuade it to open itself up. What we are concerned about is that the government's policy toward the North is too spontaneous, and excessively image-enhancing and instantaneous. In other words, all such things as policy toward the North seem to pop up all of a sudden and never seem to have been worked out according to consistent principles, strategy, and schedules.

The reunification question should not be treated like a fanciful commodity item. The idea of allowing youths and students to camp on Cheju Island and Kaema Plateau or to allow dissenting figures to visit the North on condition that they will not pursue political purposes during their visits falls into this category. Urging the dissenting figures not to involve themselves in political activity is akin to looking for fish on top of trees. Also, the designation of Cheju Island and Kaema Plateau as camping sites is likely to be turned down by the North, given its behavior.

What is important to us is to tenaciously wait for the North to come forward while solidifying the political, economic, social, and culture foundations at home based on principles.

Time is on our side. So, the government should try to abstain from flooding the stage with events that do nothing but confound the public by hastily churning out reunification commodities in sensitive response to the North, student activists, or the dissident force.

Government To Plan for Nuclear Plant in DMZ

SK1107022691 Seoul YONHAP in English 0115 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—Studying the construction of a nuclear power station in the Demilitarized Zone [DMZ] dividing South and North Korea is among the government's measures to tackle the growing shortage of electricity, according to a source at the Energy and Resources Ministry.

The idea, if taken shape as a government plan, will be proposed to North Korea in view of the need for a power generating facility for a reunified Korea in the future, the source said.

Also under consideration is relocation of nuclear waste dumps to inhabited islands in the west or south to avoid public opposition.

Expansion of the Nuclear Committee is necessary so it can have the ministers of home affairs, construction, and environment among its members, in addition to the ministers of energy and resources and science and technology, and the president of the Korea Electric Power Corp.

Building a nuclear power station in the DMZ would help North Korea's electricity shortages as well and expedite unification, the source said.

Government To Promote Broadcast Exchanges

SK1107014291 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jul 91 p 2

[Text] Information Minister Choe Chang-yun said yesterday that the government will positively promote broadcasting exchanges between South and North Korea in "a forward-looking manner."

"Now is the time for the government to take stock of its broadcasting policy in preparation for national reunification," Minister Choe told a fraternity of broadcasting journalists, the Yoido Club.

However, the government will make positive efforts to promote the exchanges of broadcasting programs and personnel and technology cooperation as an interim step before national unification, said the minister.

He said that no significant change has been made in opening South and North Korea's broadcasting to each other since it was suggested in 1982.

This is not only because there are some differences in technical problems between South and North Korea but because Pyongyang worries that the opening would accelerate the collapse of its regime, said Choe.

Some North Korean broadcasting programs are aired in the South by state-run KBS [Korea Broadcasting System] and the commercial MBC [Munhwa Broadcasting Company] network once a week.

Minister Choe emphasized the importance of broadcasting, pointing out the fact that exchanging information through the opening of broadcasting played a key role in German unification and paved the way for the wave of reforms in East Europe and the Soviet Union.

Touching on future prospects of broadcasting in the South, Minister Choe said that "the era of satellite broadcasting" will open in the latter half of this decade as South Korea will launch its own broadcasting and communications satellite, "Koreasat," in the mid-1990s.

The operation of the satellite will make it possible to operate three channels for direct broadcasting by satellite (DBS) and four channels for video relay, according to the information minister.

The most difficult problem in transmission and reception will be cleared as the entire country will be covered by one channel via the satellite, Choe added.

Observing that basic research for high definition television (HDTV) and broadcasting methods will be completed by 1994, Minister Choe said that HDTV broadcasting will start on an experimental basis beginning in 1998.

In this new era of communications and broadcasting, the government will promote the participation of the private sector and free competition in the broadcasting area, Minister Choe added.

Premier Says No Intention To Open Rice Market

SK1107101091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0956 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—Prime Minister Chong Won-sik said Thursday that the South Korean Government has no intention to open the rice market to foreign traders.

"The government is firmly determined not to open the rice market because rice is a strategic food closely linked to the national security and a major income source for farmers," Chong said, answering questions during a National Assembly plenary session.

"We will do our best to carry the policy through the upcoming Uruguay Round negotiations."

The premier said the South Korean Government would push ahead with rice transaction [with] North Korea as one form of internal trade, stressing that no other nations could raise dissenting views with regard to it.

As for the planned international bidding for the construction of a high-speed railroad between Seoul and Pusan, Chong said the government would send offers to Japan, France, and Germany by the end of the year, denying rumors of behind-the-scenes selection of the contractor.

Choe Kak-kyu, deputy prime minister and Economic Planning Board minister, projected a surplus in the international payment balance in July-December period and a 3 billion-dollar deficit for all of the year.

Choe said inflation would be kept under 10 percent level this year. He said prices have been stable since April.

Prime Minister Comments at Assembly Session

SK1007103291 Seoul YONHAP in English 0931 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Seoul, July 10 (YONHAP)—The government, despite plans to expand exchanges with North Korea, is not considering leniency for people convicted of making unauthorized visits to Pyongyang, Prime Minister Chong Won-sik told the National Assembly Wednesday.

Answering questions in a plenary session, Chong said the government was not considering pardoning former Rep. So Kyong-won or the Rev. Mun Ik-hwan because they violated national law and order at the root.

"The illegal attempts of dissidents and revolutionary forces to visit North Korea are hindering the government's consistent reunification policy. It is also true that such attempts are breeding North Korea's miscalculation... Therefore, the government will positively deal with them through strict application of the law and will pursue dialogue with the responsible authorities in North Korea in an orderly manner.

"However, the government will allow even dissidents to visit North Korea and grasp the reality of North Korea and correct their biased views. We will make every endeavor to embrace the political and illegal attempts to visit North Korea into the realm of law," Chong said.

The National Security Law was revised "to a great extent in a progressive direction" in May and will not be abolished or revised unless some big changes occur in North Korea's policy toward South Korea, he said.

Deputy Prime Minister and Unification Minister Choe ho-chung told lawmakers that the inter-Korean exchange of professors and collegians suggested by President No Tae-u on Saturday could be realized only when the authorities in South and North Korea agreed.

"Under the current circumstances, the possibility is slim, but the government will seek to encourage North Korea to comply through various channels of dialogue," Choe said.

He said the government would go ahead with its plan to raise 300 billion won for inter-Korean cooperation by 1993.

No, winding up a North American trip, told his cabinet Saturday to study celebrating the Liberation Day Aug. 15 together with North Korea and other plans for inter-Korean exchange.

Asked if No made such directives after consulting with North Korea, Chong said: "His directives reflect the changing political situation on and around the Korean peninsula during the past year and public opinion. The president must have considered the fact that North Korea had made a similar position public and the possibility of materializing the ideas."

The prime minister reiterated No's words that in his summit talks with U.S. President George Bush in Washington July 2 he "did not at all discuss in detail" opening Korea's rice and financial markets or the wartime host nation support agreement.

"When President Bush requested support for maintenance of the free trade system, President No simply expressed that he would continue efforts for market opening " Chong said.

The prime minister said the government was giving priority to diplomacy and reunification "with the sole intention to enhance our role and status in the international community and to advance reunification of the country. There is no political intention."

Critics say the government is trying to draw public attention to diplomatic and inter-Korean topics in order to avert concern about misgovernment, particularly corruption involving favors to the Hanbo Business Group and irrational implementation of housing plans that resulted in jerry-built apartments.

Conservative Calls for End of 'Two Kims Era'

SK1107015191 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English Jul 11 91 p 2

[Text] Following a ruling party lawmaker's demand for the departure of the two Kims from the nation's political circles, former government administration minister and conservative rightist Kim Yong-kap yesterday called for an end to the 'two Kims era.'

In a public speech yesterday, Kim claimed that "the most important task facing Korean politics today is the need to put an end to confrontational politics, largely a by-product of the rivalry between the two Kims."

The two Kims are Kim Yong-sam, executive chairman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party, and Kim Tae-chung, president of the opposition New Democratic Party.

The two, both bitter rivals, led opposition forces for the past 20 years until Kim Yong-sam merged his party with the ruling camp led by President No Tae-u in January last year.

"At present, it has become an established fact that the two Kims will confront each other again in the next presidential election, if the current presidential government system is maintained, so we must stave off this likely development by all means to ensure sound political development," he said.

Kim, who was dismissed from his post as government administration minister in 1989 for his criticism of No's "lukewarm" attitude against anti-government forces, was speaking to the regular meeting of the "ROTC [Reserve Officers Training Corps] Seoul Club" at the Shilla Hotel on the subject of "Tasks of Korean Politics."

"It will not [be] to easy to actually end the two Kims' domination of politics," he said.

"However," the undisputed leading rightist said, "I think that we can stop their monopoly of politics, if we succeed in weakening Kim Yong-sam, since it was proven that Kim Tae-chung has only limited regional appeal as shown in the recent local council elections."

Then, he indicated that he would organize a new political party along with "colleagues" to contest the next parliamentary elections slated for next spring for the explicit purpose of ending the two Kim's era.

Exports to U.S. Down 4.2 Percent in Five Months

SK1107073591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0645 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—Exports to the United States, South Korea's largest market, are declining because of weakened price competitiveness and strengthened import regulations, the Korea Development Bank (KDB) said Thursday.

Shares of U.S.-bound exports have dropped from 35.3 percent of total exports in 1988 to 29.8 percent last year and 25.4 percent in the first four months of this year.

In the first five months, they declined 4.2 percent from the same period last year to 7.101 billion U.S. dollars, while exports to Japan, Southeast Asia, and the European Community increased, according to the state-run bank.

Exports of video cassette recorders, steel products, and aircraft parts showed growth from last year, but those of computers and other electronics goods, clothes, toys, and leather products were very sluggish.

The drop in exports of telephones, fabric, garments, leather bags, and metal tableware this year was more conspicuous than last year.

KDB attributed the continued slump to sustained weakening of price competitiveness of Korean goods, a drop in consumption in America, ineffective marketing, and stepped up import regulations.

Exports of labor-intensive items such as footwear, garments, and toys were more sluggish than semiconductors and household electronics goods as developing countries had substantially eroded their price advantage.

The export price of a woman's leather jacket was 62.61 dollars early this year and the Chinese equivalent was 51.09 dollars. The price of Korean shoes was 15.23 dollars a pair, Chinese shoes 4.68 dollars and Thai shoes 9.16 dollars.

KDB said the U.S. economy has recorded minus growth since the fourth quarter of 1990, causing a drop in sales of durables such as cars.

The U.S. Government also stepped up import controls to help business and stem the trade deficit, KDB said.

Korea was left off the list of countries given GSP benefits (generalized scheme of preferences) and Korean goods are subject to higher import taxes than products from developing nations.

Cabinet Approves Drift-Net Document With U.S.

SK1107043891 Seoul YONHAP in English 0421 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—The cabinet approved Thursday a South Korea-U.S. memorandum of understanding on drift-net fishing in the North Pacific that was initialed in May.

Korea and the United States, in bilateral fisheries talks May 8 in Washington, initialed document that allows on-board visits and verification of each other's vessels and fishing activities.

It also applies to transporting vessels and states that any disputes be settled through bilateral negotiations.

Seoul Revises List for Export Under Cocom Rules

SK1107072791 Seoul YONHAP in English 0532 GMT 11 Jun 91

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—South Korea is drawing up a core list of 40 items for export control under revised rules of Cocom (the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls), Trade and Industry Ministry officials said Thursday.

The list will go into effect in February, after the Ministry finishes consultations with other government offices and the U.S. Department of Commerce, the officials said. The present list bans sales of 86 items to communist countries in addition to military supplies.

A ban on export of optical cable, TDX [Time Digital Exchange] and many other strategic items will be lifted, along with semiconductors, mini computers, personal computers, and some materials-processing machinery.

Export of machine tools will be liberalized except for the latest models, but ultra-modern telecommunications products will remain under the ban, the officials said.

They said the list was being drawn up in answer to Cocom's move to ease export controls to communist countries, as affirmed in a working-level meeting in Paris in May.

The government will greatly ease restrictions on exports to Czechoslovakia, Poland and Hungary, where democratization has been evident, the officials said.

To prevent the new list from becoming a new source of Korea-U.S. friction, the Ministry will form 10 committees of government officials, businessmen and academics to study the list and give their recommendations concerning its implementation.

Standard Accord for Industry Signed With USSR

SK1007023891 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Jul 91 p 6

[Text] Korea and the Soviet Union have signed an agreement on industrial standardization, taking their economic cooperation to a higher level.

The agreement calls for, among other things, the mutual recognition of test results and certificates for the quality of mutually delivered goods, thus doing away with redundant cross inspection procedures and facilitating bilateral trade, said officials at the Industrial Advancement Administration [IAA] yesterday.

It also will enable Korean businesses to swiftly introduce the Soviet federal industrial standards here, helping to abolish technological barriers in their advances into the country, they said.

A consumer protection law will go into effect next January 1 in the Soviet Union, making it mandatory for all foreign imports to meet the new standards, particularly focusing on safety, health and environmental matters, they said.

The Soviet officials also proposed that they can transfer state-of-the-art metrology technology, which constitutes a key part in quality inspection, to Korea, and promised full support to Korea's efforts to become a member of the governing council of ISO (International Organization for Standardization) at its general meeting in October.

Among other agreements between the two sides were:—Regular exchange of national industrial standards.—Exchange of related technological and scientific documents and experts.—Holding annual meeting on standardization.

Yi Tong-hun, the IAA administrator, and V.V. Sytchev, chairman of the Committee for Standardization and Metrology of the USSR (GOST), signed the agreement in Moscow last Friday.

Yi told reporters that the significance of the agreement is that the Soviet Union, which has one of the world's highest level of technology, is now going all out to introduce up-to-date quality control [QC] system for its industrial products and it chose Korea as the country to best cooperate with them in this field.

"The Soviet officials appeared to be quite impressed with Korea's advanced QC system and said that they will accept any Korean items if only they carry the KS (Korean Standard) marks," Yi said.

That means, however, the Korean exporters should also try to meet their higher quality expectations in future shipments he said.

Aviation Talks With Netherlands Begin

SK1107044991 Seoul YONHAP in English 0250 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—Aviation talks between South Korea and the Netherlands opened at the Transportation Ministry on Thursday.

The frequency of flights and route changes are to be discussed in the talks that end Friday.

Chang Pu-si, director of the Transportation Ministry's Aviation Bureau, led the Korean side, while the Dutch side was headed by C.T. Den Braven, director of aviation policy.

Korean Air operates Seoul-Frankfurt-Amsterdam and Seoul-Amsterdam-Rome flights and KLM of the Netherlands flies Amsterdam-Seoul twice a week.

Factionalism Mars Local Council Proceedings

SK1107044591 Seoul YONHAP in English 0257 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (YONHAP)—In their first four days of operation, South Korea's local councils have shown themselves to be hotbeds of infighting and factionalism, seriously jeopardizing the future of local autonomy.

In a rather odd turn of events for Korea, some council members exhibited signs of independence by defying party orders on who to elect council chairman.

The competition is stiff for the chairmanship of committees, with most councilors chasing hard after the "profitable" seats. As most of them are businessmen, most of them are interested in joining and chairing economy-related committees, and are virtually ignoring the others.

On June 20, Koreans elected 866 local councilmen in provinces and large cities, restoring local autonomy after a 30-year absence. The ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] took 564 seats in a landslide victory.

In Kwangju, the chairman of the Kwangju City Council has been kicked out of his party. Members of the main opposition New Democratic Party [NDP], who control the council, defied party orders by not electing the NDP approved candidate. After the vote, the NDP chapter office struck the chairman from the party roster for insubordination.

The situations is no calmer in Pusan, where the DLP has 50 of the 51 Pusan City Council seats. Fourteen members refused to vote for a chairman and the ballot for a vice-chairman went to a second run-off.

On the South Kyongsang Provincial Council, where 73 of the 89 members belong to the DLP, 19 councilors registered their dissatisfaction by casting spoiled ballots.

"We cannot be shoved around by decisions made one-sidedly by party headquarters," one member said.

The DLP succeeded in placing all of its nominees in the end, but not without a hard fight into a third run-off.

Independents have already closed ranks among themselves to prevent DLP domination.

In Taegu, criticism abounded when all the city councilors competed to chair economic committees.

"Most of the council members are businessmen, and they are driven by self-interest to win the chairmanship of committees that might help their businesses or might be of some personal profit," one councilor said.

Citizens in North Kyongsang Province were astounded Tuesday when their councilors, during a report on provincial affairs, hardly raised any questions.

"They seem to have already given up their responsibilities and duties," one citizen said.

The South Cholla Provincial Council was on shaky ground after Tuesday's election of committee chairmen. Opinion was split among NDP members on whether they should obey party orders or elect their own choices.

The debate lasted more than six hours and included liberal amounts of shouting and finger-pointing.

Choe Hung-un of the DLP asked for a seat on the Industry and Construction Committee but was placed on the Education Committee instead, so he decided to boycott the proceedings and left five minutes after the council meeting opened.

Independents, claiming they were tired of watching NDP councilors fight each other, left their seats in the council chamber.

On Kyonggi Provincial Council, where 94 of the 117 members are from the DLP, councilors rejected all candidates nominated by the ruling camp for chairman and vice chairman. The session had to be extended for one day because of delays in the election process.

Ministery Reports Decline in Labor Disputes

SK1007023091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0106 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Seoul, July 10 (YONHAP)—Korea had 187 industrial disputes in the first half of the year, down 26 percent from the same period last year, the Labor Ministry reported Tuesday.

Of the disputes, only 62 developed into illegal struggles and 83 percent or 156 were settled, 129 of them through agreements.

Only 15 disputes or 8 percent involved demonstrations or sit-ins, compared with 42 or 16.7 percent in January-June last year.

Ministry officials said industrial peace was restored to the level of 1987 and the number of workers joining Chonnohyop (the National Alliance of Labor Unions) was decreasing constantly.

A leading dissident organization, Chonnohyop had 166,000 members in 456 unions in January last year, but the number fell to 97,000 in 274 unions in December and to 90,000 in 232 unions at the end of June this year, according to the Ministry.

The officials attributed the trend to laborers' realization that radical disputes and dramatic pay hikes would help neither them nor management.

They said labor disputes were increasingly about pay rather than politics. Nearly 85 percent of the disputes or 158 involved wages or working conditions and 29 were related to dismissal and other political reasons.

Manufacturing firms had 136 disputes, the most, followed by transportation firms (34) and service businesses (17). Disputes increased at transportation firms as worsening traffic congestion affected their operations, hampering labor-management relations. Only 20 disputes hit transportation firms during January-June last year.

A total of 122,019 workers took part in disputes, paralyzing production lines for 1,042,736 days, causing an estimated financial loss of 564 billion won and cutting exports by 126 million U.S. dollars, the Ministry officials said.

During the same six-month period last year, disputes incurred an estimated 1.3 trillion won in financial loss and 293 million dollars in export loss.

To maintain industrial peace, the Ministry will advise companies to set pay levels by negotiation with their employees and improve welfare while taking tough action against illegal activities, the officials said.

Opening of Information Processing Market Viewed

SK1107073091 Seoul YONHAP in English 0627 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Seoul, July 11 (OANA-YONHAP)—Opening of the value added network (VAN) market this month will give foreign firms a share not exceeding 10 percent, the Communications Ministry said Wednesday.

Korea's data base (DB) and data processing (DP) sectors were opened to foreign businesses July 1 and foreign investment in international VAN business was liberalized up to 50 percent of the equity share. The computerized reservation system (CRS) is scheduled to open in April next year.

The Ministry said the foreign share of DB business will not change substantially from the current 26.3 percent and the foreign share of the DP and VAN markets will be 10 percent.

A meeting between the government and airline companies will be held this month to discuss the timing and method of opening the CRS as agreed in the last Korea-U.S. aviation talks in Seoul in June.

The Ministry will study ways to allow local VAN providers to participate in wireless data communications and local area network and it will set up a consultative committee for development of a public information communications business.

According to the material released by the Ministry, the local information market, which refers to DB, DP and VAN service, will reach 210 billion won (287.7 million U.S. dollars) this year, up 40 percent from last year, and CRS will grow 13 percent to 6.8 billion won.

Foreign DB's have already been provided to local users through the data communications network of Data Communications Corp. of Korea (Dacom) since 1983 and the Ministry says full opening of the DB market will not make much difference to the foreign share, which is 26.3 percent.

Foreign data processing companies will take 10 percent of the korean DP market at best because most Korean firms process data themselves and are reluctant to allow foreigners access to their business secrets. Difficulties concerning processing in the Korean language will also hamper foreign encroachment of the DP market, it said.

The VAN market is open to foreign businesses in the form of joint ventures with Korean firms with an equity share of up to 50 percent. Full liberalization is due in 1994.

The Ministry said major Korean companies already operate their own VAN and the foreign share of the VAN market would not exceed 10 percent.

Twenty companies are registered with the government as VAN providers, including three joint ventures with foreign companies.

The Ministry also expects foreign CRS firms to take about 10 percent of the CRS market.

To counter the opening of the information market, the Ministry will invest 4.8 trillion won in research and development in the information and data communications field in the next 10 years, in standardization of data communications technologies, in training data communications personnel, and in expansion of the state computerized network.

The government also plans to help Korea Telecom and Dacom become Korea's leading information and data communications providers.

Students, Farmers Confront Combat Police

SK1107013391 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 11 Jul 91 p 3

[Text] Violent confrontations between the combat police and the students and farmers broke out in three separate cities yesterday, resulting in severe injuries sustained by over a dozen demonstrators.

Some 4,000 students from 18 universities in Seoul and Chollapuk-to joined hands with farmers in Chonju to celebrate the end of farming aid activities but the incident developed into an anti-government protest.

The protesters battled with the riot police blocking the progress of their march and six students were seriously injured when the firebombs exploded in their hands upon being hit by the police-thrown rocks.

One of the students, So Won-song, 21, of Kyonghui University sustained second and third degree burns and was transported to the Chonbuk National University hospital for a medical treatment. Five other protesters were also given emergency medical treatment at a nearby clinic.

In Chunchon, Kangwon-to, 500 students, of Korea University confronted with the riot police in a hand-to-hand battle after a similar party with the farmers, demanding that the government protect the agricultural market from the foreign competition.

Burma

SLORC Details Offenses for Representatives

BK1107074091 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Order No. 4/91 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council—dated 10 July 1991]

[Text] Order determining offenses relating to law and order and offenses relating to moral turpitude contained in the People's Assembly Election Law

1. It is provided in Article 11, Subsection J of the People's Assembly Law that if a person, after being elected as a People's Assembly representative, is convicted of an offense relating to law and order or an offense relating to moral turpitude as determined and declared by the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], he shall have no right to continue to be a People's Assembly representative.

2. As it has been provided to determine whether or not a People's Assembly representative who has been convicted of any offense has the right to continue to be a People's Assembly representative under the aforesaid position and whether or not the offense which was committed is an offense relating to law and order or an offense relating to moral turpitude, the State Law and Order Restoration Council determines the categories of offenses relating to law and order and offenses relating to moral turpitude as follows:

A. Offenses relating to law and order: high treason, sedition, misprision of high treason, offenses under the 1950 Emergency Provisions Act, offenses under the Official Secrets Act, offenses relating to arms, offenses of immigrating illegally to a foreign country, offenses of immigrating illegally from a foreign country.

B. Offenses relating to moral turpitude: theft, robbery, banditry, cheating, misappropriation, adultery, rape, kidnapping, abduction, slavery, forced labor, assault of criminal force to a woman with intent to outrage her modesty, offenses relating to pregnancy, offenses under the Suppression of Prostitution Act, offenses under the 1974 Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs Law, offenses under the Gambling Law, offenses of bribery and corruption, offenses under the Public Property Protection Act, offenses under the Public Property Protection Law, offenses relating to foreign exchange, offenses under the State Flag Law, offenses under the Printers and Publishers Law, and offenses under the People's Assembly Law. By the authority vested in me. Signed: Major General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1, the State Law and Order Restoration Council

SLORC Amends People's Assembly Election Law

BK1107072991 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese 1330 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Law No. 10/91 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council entitled the Law Amending the People's Assembly Election Law—dated 10 July 1991]

[Text] The State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] has enacted the following law.

1. This law shall be called the Law Amending the People's Assembly Election Law.

2. This law shall be deemed to have come into force with effect from the date of enactment of the People's Assembly Law—31 May 1989.

3. The following provisions shall be inserted as Subsections J and K to Article 11 of the People's Assembly Law [which states : After being elected, a People's Assembly representative shall have no right to continue to be a People's Assembly representative on infringement of any of the following:]

J. being convicted of an offense relating to law and order or an offense relating to moral turpitude as determined and declared from time to time by the State Law and Order Restoration Council.

K. being convicted of any offense not included in the declaration under Subsection J, such offense being decided by the SLORC as an offense relating to law and order or an offense relating to moral turpitude.

4. The following shall be inserted as Sections 80-A, 80-B, 80-C, and 80-D in the People's Assembly Law:

Article 80-A. A person who—having been convicted of high treason or an offense liable to a sentence of death or transportation for life—has been declared by the commission as having no right to continue to be a People's Assembly representative shall have no right to stand for election as a People's Assembly candidate in elections to be held in the future.

Article 80-B. A person who— having been convicted of any other offense with the exception of offenses under Section 80-A—has been declared by the commission as having no right to continue to be a People's Assembly representative shall have no right to stand for elections as a People's Assembly candidate in elections to be held within 10 years from the date of being so declared.

Article 80-C. A person whose election as a People's Assembly representative has been decided by the Election Tribunal to be void and who has been notified by the government or any People's Assembly representative, having failed to submit election expenses as described, has been decided by the Elections Tribunal as disqualified and who has been declared as such by the commission shall have no right—with an election agent—to stand for election as a People's Assembly candidate in elections to be held within 10 years from the date of being so declared.

Article 80-D. A People's Assembly candidate, who has failed to get elected and has been declared by the commission to be disqualified under this law or under rules made hereunder shall have no right—with an election agent—to stand for election as a People's Assembly candidate in elections to be held within five years from the date of being so declared.

Signed: Senior General Saw Maung, chairman, the State Law and Order Restoration Council.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Relations With Australia Analyzed

BK1007014791 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Jul 91 p 4

[By M.G.G. Pilai: "KL-Canberra Ties Soured by Differing Perceptions"]

[Text] Kuala Lumpur—Malaysia and Australia are on the diplomatic warpath once again. The Australian High Commissioner in Kuala Lumpur, Mr Frank Murray, is pointedly ignored at official functions; a local television station deliberately carried a series of anti-Australian programmes; Australian companies lose contracts for no reason than that they are Australian. Cabinet ministers make anti-Australian remarks. Malaysia is quick to take offence at what Australia does, as Australia is when Malaysia does something it takes exception to. Australia, meanwhile, keeps her fingers crossed, hoping the ill wind will blow over soon.

The Commonwealth Heads of Government meeting in London this month was to have enabled Datuk Sri Mahathir Mohamed, the Malaysian prime minister, and Mr Robert Hawke, the Australian leader, to discuss their problems. When it was postponed, the two countries had to find another opportunity to find a solution. But on present indications neither appear inclined towards it.

Datuk Sri Mahathir insists that it is for Australia to bring relations back on course. He told reporters last May: "We are not happy with Australia. It has said so many things about us." Officials here say that Australia ought to make the effort if she wants cordial relations. The youth wing of Datuk Sri Mahathir's political party, the New United Malays National Organisation (UMNO Baru), which dominates the governing National Front coalition, threatens to "take further action" if the issue is not resolved. A spokesman said: "We shall organise protests and campaigns against Australia if Mr Hawke does not resolve the problem."

What stung the Malaysian authorities was criticism from the Australian media about Malaysia. When two Australian drug smugglers were hanged four years ago, the press reaction stung as did Mr Hawke's description of the executions as barbaric. Malaysians view this as essentially racialist. This overreaction, often admidst a tendentious press and media campaign, happens only when the target is an Asian country, the Malaysians are convinced. Mr Hawke says the Australian government does not, and cannot, control its media, even if it were government-funded.

Much offence was taken at last year's Australian television series, "Embassy," and of another, called "Show Boat from Sourabaya," produced three years ago, in which, ministers and UMNO Baru officials allege, the Malays were maligned. Indeed, in the anti-Australian series shown over the UMNO Baru-controlled TV3, one segment showed extracts from the two series in which the commentator alleged the Malays were maligned. But this tit-for-tat response still did not address the problem.

At the heart of the difficulties is the differing political and cultural perceptions, with both Malaysia and Australia defending their respective turf, that cloud the relationship. Canberra's tentative attempts to come closer to the countries around it, in Southeast Asia and elsewhere, have been overshadowed by this colonial perception that has not been altered by the large intake of non-British and Asian immigrants. This hidden racist perception surfaces in Australia whenever an Asian government takes a decision on something Australia objects to. This view is also felt in the other Southeast Asian nations, but it is Kuala Lumpur that has confronted Canberra with it.

Malaysia's perception, and those of its neighbours, comes from the slights, real and imagined, that Australia gave her. She believes that Australia has misunderstood her friendship. Australian support for Malaysia, or Malaya as she was then known, during the Second World War and during the Emergency came from a colonial relationship and not from any altruistic reason: She had no other choice. This view grows, and Datuk Sri Mahathir's outburst is a reflection of that.

Malaysia's relations with Australia has declined since Datuk Sri Mahathir became prime minister. But it is only in the political and cultural sphere that this has happened. Trade relations could not be better. Bilateral trade is at its highest. There is more Australian investment now than it was only three years ago. But Malaysians point out that Australia looked to the Asian countries only when its love affair with Europe soured.

Malaysia takes to criticism, from overseas, poorly, especially in journals and newspapers. It is quick to take offence at slights, and defensive when others react the same way. Malaysia, for instance, wants Australian criticism of it to be kept within limits, ignoring Canberra's claim that it does not control the media. But when Singapore protested at UMNO Baru youth wing's opposition to Israeli President Chaim Herzog's visit to the island a few years ago, she was advised to ignore the protests since the youth wing is not the government. When the shoe pinches, the ground rules change.

At the root of the problem is the differing perceptions of what goes for good ties. The Malaysian perception often is modified by what the prime minister of the day thinks of it. Datuk Sri Mahathir is unenamoured of Australia or its government, which had its roots in the Australian treatment of him 20 years ago, when he visited the country after his expulsion from UMNO, the predecessor to the UMNO Baru he now leads. He believes that Australia behaved as it did then because the then prime minister, Tengku Abdul Rahman, was close to both Australia and its then high commissioner here, Mr Tom Critchley. Since then, a series of mishaps and slights exacerbated the problem.

Malaysia, and not only here in the region, resents the Australian perception of herself as the civilised white outpost in a sea of uncivilised natives. That has changed with the inevitable accession of Britain into the European Community, and the shrinking markets for Australian products in the Western world. Malaysian and regional officials say Australia wants a strong role now in the region, but does not want to be part of the region except on its terms. She wants to be an elder, proffering advice and establishing a market in the region, without opening its market to countries in the region.

In Malaysia, as in many other countries, these pressures come in cycles. The Philippines rakes up its claim to the Malaysian state of Sabah whenever it faces a severe internal crisis. Datuk Sri Mahathir is in firm control and in good health but uncertainty about his successor, and the possibility of severe infighting whoever he may be, constricts the government.

The present Australian-Malaysian hiccup, and the Malaysian attack on the foreign media and on local journalists writing for them, is part of that political uncertainty. Whether it would get worse depends on how threatened the government and the prime minister feels about all this.

Cambodia

Hor Namhong Interviewed by Japanese Media

BK1107071291 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0434 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Phnom Penh 11 Jul (SPK)—Australia, Canada, Japan, France, Indonesia, and Thailand will be the first countries to open their embassies in Phnom Penh, attached to the Supreme National Council [SNC], affirmed Cambodian Foreign Minister Hor Namhong.

During an interview granted recently to the Japanese "NHK" television and the "KYODO" correspondent, the head of the Cambodian diplomacy also talked about the Sino-Vietnamese relations, stressing that Vietnam has for years wished to improve them and that "this matter therefore is now up to the Chinese side."

"We greeted the normalization of the Sino-Soviet relations, and we applaud Vietnam's desire to improve its relations with China," he said while explaining that "all that is favorable to detente in the world, and moreover these three countries are involved in the Cambodian problem."

"Their understanding will facilitate the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem, and at least the settlement of the problem's international aspect," he stressed.

Concerning the coming SNC meeting in Beijing, the minister stressed that following the SNC meeting in Phatthaya, the Cambodian factions agreed that the next SNC meeting in Beijing would be informal and only some members of the SNC representing Phnom Penh would be present there. "In that meeting we will tackle the questions of next August's SNC meeting in Bangkok and, among other things, the dispatch of a mission of good offices of the United Nations for the control of the cease-fire and the creation of a joint military committee attached to the SNC," he specified.

To the question of whether amendments to the Big Five [five permanent members of the UN Security Council] peace plan would be discussed in Beijing, Hor Namhong affirmed:

"We do not reject that possibility, but we have not been informed of that agenda yet.

"Nevertheless, we do not beieve that all the problems of the amendments would be resolved in Beijing. At the Beijing meeting, we will discuss various problems, but it is certain that we will not succeed in settling all the important issues. We are more interested in doing our best so that the SNC, the Big Five, and the cochairmen of the Paris International Conference would recognize Cambodia's sovereignty represented by the SNC and all the accords reached by the SNC.

On Japan's role in the search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem, Minister Hor Namhong stressed that "Japan is a great country which will play an important role in the political settlement of the Cambodian problem following the Phatthaya meeting."

"The Big Five, the cochairmen of the Paris conference, and Japan must support the SNC in order to reach the final settlement of the Cambodian problem, and Japan could actively contribute to that," he said.

CPSU Greets KPRP on 40th Anniversary

BK1107081091 Phnom Penh SPK in English 0445 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Phnom Penh SPK July 11—The Central Committee of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] has received a message of greetings from the Secretariat of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee on the KPRP's 40th anniversery.

In its message, the CPSU wished the KPRP Central Committee and its members successes in implementing the resolution of the 2nd national conference of cadres, in achieving national reconciliation and rebuilding the country, thus contributing to peace in Southeast Asia and elsewhere in the world.

The CPSU expressed its firm conviction that the solidarity and friendship between the CPSU and the KPRP would be further consolidated and developed.

Indochinese Countries Health Meeting Closes

BK1107082591 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0215 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Phnom Penh 10 Jul (SPK)—The Health Ministries of Cambodia, Vietnam, and Laos, at a meeting in Phnom Penh on 8 and 9 July, have adopted a resolution on the following strategies to pursue in their respective countries to improve the people's health.

Concerning activities relating to health education, the three countries have agreed on the following strategies:

1. Give priority to the fight against transmittable diseases.

2. Link community development work to that of hygene, nutrition, drinking water, clean environment, and so on.

3. Increase technical capability in the promotion of health education.

4. Strengthen multisector cooperation among mass organizations through education, information and social activities, as well as through the help of international organizations, in order to achieve the common goal, namely health and development.

The meeting, the fifth of its kind since 1982, analyzed the role of district hospitals in primary health care and decided to "invest all intellectual, material, and financial resources to effectively achieve the above goals"; to "inform one another annually of the results obtained in the implementation of these objectives"; and to "rationally mobilize international resources in support of these activities."

Taking part in the conference were:

—Dr Yim Chhaili, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee and State of Cambodia's health minister; Professor Pham Song, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and health minister of the SRV; and Khambou Sounisai, member of Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and health minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic.

Kong Sam-ol, member of the KPRP Central Committee and vice chairman of the State of Cambodia's Council of Ministers, attended the opening session.

The three ministers agreed to choose Hanoi, Vietnam's capital, for the sixth conference in 1994 with the theme: Mother and Child Protection, research and development of a health network, and directives on the training of community health cadres in the future.

Acceptance of UN Plan Urged by Son Sann

BK1007123491 (Clandestine) Voice of the Khmer in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Interview with Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front, prime minister of the National Government of Cambodia, and member of the Supreme National Council, by unidentified station correspondent on 5 July; place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Correspondent] I am a representative of the Voice of the Khmer radio. My respects to Your Excellency Son Sann, president of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front [KPNLF], prime minister of the National Government of Cambodia [NGC], and member of the Cambodian Supreme National Council [SNC]. I have learned that, following the major agreement reached in the Thai city of Phatthaya, especially on the ongoing implementation of the unlimited cease-fire, there have been some violations of the truce agreement lately. What is your view on this issue?

[Son Sann] I know that all the compatriots inside Cambodia and abroad are extremely happy to learn that the four Cambodian parties have agreed to voluntarily implement the cease-fire. At first, everything seemed all right as all the parties agreed to observe the truce with mutual understanding. At the Phatthaya meeting chaired by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodians conducted the talks themselves without the assistance of the Paris conference cochairmen—the latter were only observers sitting in the back. That was an honor for the Cambodians who understood our people's interests and agreed to the cease-fire.

Nevertheless, lately there have been reports that one party has accused another of encroaching on the truce and not implementing the Phatthaya accord. On this issue, as yet, speaking sincerely and not taking sides, I have not found out which party is at fault or in the right. Now, if the incident is really occuring, what I can see is the horror, death, injury, and misery of our compatriots. I have at all times called on the Cambodians to stop shooting each other, so when I see this I become extremely anxious. By all accounts, even though there is agreement among the four Cambodians parties, durable peace remains out of reach. As such, what should we do?

In my opinion, there is one and only one approach as I have said on several occasions. The five major countries have planned to help us. They have held negotiations among themselves for one year before arriving at a solution to restore peace to Cambodia with the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from the country, which is in keeping with our desire to liberate Cambodia from the Vietnamese invasion. So all of us should lay down arms to enable the United Nations to come and work with us—the SNC, composed of the four Cambodian parties. If we unite around the SNC, we can function. As in Phatthaya, when we united we were able to proceed. Should we join forces with the United Nations, we would be able to successfully organize free elections—the United Nations has a strong force to assist us in supervising and controlling the complete Vietnamese troop withdrawal from Cambodia and disarming our fellow compatriots of the four Cambodian parties. The UN force can maintain peace for us—but this does not mean that any insignificant truce violation will be prosecuted—which could allow us and the United Nations to jointly organize elections.

Moreover, an international force is vitally important to prevent any party from seizing power by force of arms. This is the most important thing—through what I said you can clearly understand who should be prevented from retaking power with the use of force. So with correct and free elections, the Cambodian problem will be resolved. But this is not the end—what remains important is peace. Following the restoration of peace, we need the Big Five and the other wealthy countries, such as Japan and the European states, to help us in national reconstruction.

As far as I know, the current pressing issue is that of bread and butter. As such, if we want them to provide sufficient food to us and to improve our living conditions, we need peace. The Big Five have planned everything to achieve peace for us—including the withdrawal of Vietnamese forces from our country, effective termination of hostilities involving all the parties' laying down arms, the presence of an international force to maintain peace for us, organization of elections, and reconstruction of our Cambodia by a government elected by all the compatriots—in order to make our lives decent and sufficient. As for the patriotic people—I do not talk about any specific party—they also have their plan to rebuild our country toward glory and prosperity and promote the compatriots' happiness in the future.

By all appearances, the foremost problem after peace is to resolve the issue of bread and butter, then the issue of rebuilding our country toward modernization as other countries. As I am an experienced person in the field of economics, I have quite a lot of ideas about this. Peace is the absolutely vital ingredient. Therefore, I wish to tell this to future Cambodian leaders: Whoever will be the leader should think about our people's interests, and if we want our economy to become prosperous, we should realize that peace is absolutely necessary.

[Correspondent] Thank you. Recently, I learned that there have been a great many crises occuring in Cambodian society, particularly in the society under the temporary control of Mr. Hun Sen's party. So as you were a famous economist in the previous regime, have you come up with any plans to weather the current economic crisis?

[Son Sann] Thank you for your question. But I dare not say it should be done this way or that. It is very easy to express our view. However, at this point in time when we have not yet arrived at unity and peace, restoring the economy remains a very difficult task. I realize that whoever leads the country will certainly face difficulties and I do not intend to blame anyone. But according to my previous experiences, I can say that freedom should be allowed. After peace, only with freedom can everything be achieved. For instance, when I was in charge of the economy, our riel [Cambodian currency] was very stable—one U.S. dollar was equal to 35 riels. However, it can be said that this was fixed by those who were charged with finance, because the fee for a haircut—I wish to tell the compatriots—did not go up for 15 years. Nobody could force the barber to keep his charge constant—he did not raise his fee because the economy was stable then. [Words indistinct] they could live and bank some earnings as well. Any compatriot who will be the future leader should try to achieve this principle of freedom.

Now I can neither put forward any advice nor say anything. I know that during wartime, it is very hard to allow that same freedom. Nevertheless, freedom can only be achieved if the Big Five's plan is implemented. You, compatriots—the four Cambodian parties, including my party or any other party—should not hesitate to ask for help. If we neither request assistance—later we will meet in Beijing and the Big Five will join the meeting to hear what we say—nor follow and listen to them, they may ignore us. If we are ignored and later we are in difficulty and need their help, they can say: It is too late, we already spent our money to assist this or that country. At present, Europe plans to provide $4 billion to Yugoslavia which is currently in crisis. Later, Japan, which has announced its readiness to help us in reconstruction, will be asked by the international community to help pay for the expenses of the war in Kuwait and to provide aid to the Soviet Union which is badly in need of several billion dollars. If Japan has already planned to make those contributions, by the time we require assistance, its coffers will already be empty. Consequently, we will suffer the greatest loss.

That being the case, I wish to call on the compatriots—the four parties—at the Beijing meeting, to once and for all quickly accept the Big Five's blueprint as the framework plan to settle the Cambodian problem, including the Vietnamese forces' withdrawal from Cambodia, peace, prevention of the seizure of power by any party by force of arms, organization of elections, and reconstruction of our country toward prosperity.

[Correspondent] Thank you. Before ending this interview, what are the recommendations that you wish to make to our monks and compatriots?

[Son Sann] My respects to the respected monks and compatriots. My only intention is to pray for an early peace for Cambodia and the four Cambodian parties to understand their duties toward the people, the owners of the country, who have been victimized for over 20 years. If we consider ourselves the country's leaders, we should serve the people and safeguard their happiness. For the time being, we know that the most pressing issue is peace as well as bread and butter. So, we should always keep this in mind: If we want our compatriots to have enough bread and butter, we should achieve peace immediately to allow the others to help us.

Therefore, I wish to call on the monks and compatriots to help implore our compatriots—leaders in Phnom Penh or of any party—at the Beijing meeting, to accept, then speed up the implementation of the plan for Cambodia, negotiated and adopted by the Big Five. This is to allow Samdech Norodom Sihanouk to reconvene another round of talks probably in Bangkok in August. At the Bangkok meeting, we should achieve everything, meaning peace. After the Bangkok conclave, the entire SNC, which will have reached mutual understanding and settled every issue, would go to the United Nations which has already recognized it. Then the supreme council, having the solemn international recognition, would go to Phnom Penh.

I wish to inform the monks and compatriots that I will go to Phnom Penh, but only when peace is at hand. I will go to work with the SNC, meeting and greeting all the compatriots in the country.

Indonesia

Suharto Outlines Talks With German Leaders

BK0807115791 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1101 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Jakarta, Jul 08 (OANA-ANTARA)—Indonesia has asked the Federal Republic of Germany to take part in the construction of power plants and telecommunications network in the country by providing soft loans, President Suharto said Monday.

Aboard a Garuda Indonesia DC-10 plane which brought him home from a five-day state visit to Germany, the Indonesian head of state said economic cooperation between Indonesia and Germany dominated his topic of discussion with German leaders. He said the opportunities to construct seaport facilities in various places across the country have also been offered to Germany.

Indonesia, he said, still has limited infrastructure including electricity, seaport facilities, and telecommunications network which are needed in development activities.

According to the president, Indonesia hopes that the power plants, seaport facilities, and telecommunications network can be constructed in the region previously known as East Germany.

Through such a policy, Germany will be able to develop the former East Germany region and at the same time also support Indonesia's development programs, President Suharto [said].

On seaport facilities mostly needed by the country, he said, they include dredgers. Today, Germany through the Jos L. Meyer dockyard in Papenberg has constructed nine passenger ships for Indonesia, while one is still under construction and is expected to be completed by December this year.

Germany has also provided soft loans for the construction of another five cargo ships.

The president stated that during the meeting with German President Richard von Weizsacker and Chancellor Helmut Kohl, he had received confirmation that a united Germany would not pay less attention to developing countries, including Indonesia.

Both German leaders, the president said, have also given their guarantee that the establishment of the European single market in 1992 will not close the doors for exports from developing countries.

Indonesia and Germany have also exchanged views on efforts to rebuild the eastern part of Germany which will cost a very large amount of money.

President Suharto also believed that Indonesia-Germany bilateral cooperation has so far run smoothly not only in the economic sector but also in the science and technology sector.

Remarks on Environmental Agreement

BK0807120391 Jakarta ANTARA in English 1106 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] Jakarta, Jul 08 (ANTARA)—Indonesia and the Federal Republic of Germany have jointly issued a statement on the need to preserve the environment as a folow-up of President Suharto's five-day state visit to the country from July 3 to 7.

Foreign Minister Ali Alatas told newsmen Monday aboard a Garuda Indonesia DC-10 plane which brought President Suharto and delegation home that the signing of the joint statement on environmental protection was one of the most important results of the state visit. He said such a joint statement was the first between an advanced and a developing country.

This will be a new precedent between developed and developing countries which see environmental issues objectively and fairly and which avoid unnecessary curses or accusations, Alatas said.

The foreign minister said cooperation programs similar to the one between [words indistinct].

In the joint statement, both sides acknowledge that a number of vital principles be upheld in developing such a framework for global cooperative action on forests. Such a framework, the statement said, must pertain to all types of forests in all climates and must duly consider the expense of the different types and their respective environmental and economic functions as well as criteria for their sustainable management.

It must give due consideration to the legitimate needs and concerns of the developing countries in their pursuit of sustainable development and their efforts to eradicate poverty, it said.

Further aspects of the needed framework for cooperative actions on forests, including the proper legal form of the framework, will be negotiated once there is agreement on the basic guiding principles.

Such negotiations, the statement said, should take place under the auspices of the United Nations with the support of competent international organizations.

Both governments express the hope that at (?the end of) 1992 at the latest, an agreement can be reached on basic principles and a decision can be formulated in order that the United Nations can mandate a negotiating process, establish the negotiating entity, and provide it with its appropriate terms of reference.

Both governments also agree on the urgent need to continue and increase ongoing national and international efforts to combat worldwide forest degradation and destruction while such international agreements are being negotiated.

In this context, industrialized countries should intensify their efforts to control more effectively their air pollution affecting their forest resources.

Both sides also agree to further intensify the bilateral cooperation between their countries in the field of the protection of the environment with a view to implementing ideas contained in the joint statement.

Briefs Ministers

BK1007084891 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] President Suharto summoned 10 ministers to the Bina Graha presidential office this morning for a briefing on the results of his recent visit to Germany and follow-up measures. After the meeting, Information Minister Harmoko said President Suharto had instructed the coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry to coordinate Indonesian-German cooperation, particularly on the economy.

Meanwhile, Minister Radius Prawiro said during President Suharto's state visit to Germany, the two sides agreed on the manufacturing of five Indonesian passenger ships in Germany to be financed by German aid amounting to 516.6 million German marks. Also, dredgers will be manufactured in east Germany with German aid as part of the effort to develop Indonesian ports. They also agreed to step up efforts to increase German investments in Indonesia to correct the bilateral trade balance now heavily in Germany's favor and to finalize an electricity project in Ombilin in West Sumatera.

On the occasion, the coordinating minister for economics, finance, and industry also said Indonesia's inflation rate in June was 0.44 percent. It was 3.6 percent in the first six months of 1991.

Reportage on President's Visit to Germany

WA1007121691

For reportage on the visit by President Suharto to Germany, including reports on his talks with German President Richard von Weizsaecker and other top officials, please see the Germany section of the 9 July West Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

Laos

Oudom Khatthi-gna Addresses Mongolian Rally

BK1107072391 Vientiane Vitthayou Hengsat Radio Network in Lao 0000 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Excerpt] Yesterday morning, the Lao-Mongolian Friendship Association, in collaboration with the embassy of the Mongolian People's Republic [MPR] to Laos, held a rally at the Vientiane theater to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the MPR's national day, 11 July. The rally was attended by more than 1,000 Vientiane residents. At the rally, Oudom Khatthi-gna, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party [LPRP] Central Committee [in charge of mass organization affairs], on behalf of the party, state, and the entire Lao people, delivered a speech expressing greetings and best wishes to the party, state, and people of Mongolia. He said:

[Begin recording] It is recorded in history that the struggle of the fraternal Mongolian people for national independence and freedom was considered a struggle that was closely related to the movements that have taken place in the common struggle of various nations for peace and social progress. Following the heroic struggle—full of a spirit of sacrifice— the fraternal Mongolian people achieved victory in their revolution on 11 July 1921.

This event is considered an event of great significance in the history of Mongolia. It ushered in a new era of independence, freedom, and genuine self-mastery for the Mongolian people. From being a backward country, the MPR has now become a country with a developed industry and agriculture. In each period, under the talented leadership of their Mongolian ancestors, the Mongolian people, who have maintained their heroic and industrious traditions, have been consistently successful in the defense and construction of the country.

By bringing about increased relations and cooperation in many areas with the Soviet Union and other various fraternal and friendly countries, the MPR has gained significant experience in building material and technical foundations and developing the national economy. Over the past years, the yield of agricultural production has increased many times, while the acreage of land for crop cultivation has been quickly expanded and hundreds of metric tons of crops have been harvested each year. The industry has also been developed with each passing day and can produce as much as 30 percent of the total national revenues. The work in the communications and transport fields has also been consolidated and restored; as a result of which the volume of goods transported has been considerably increased while passenger services have been much improved. Great achievements have also been recorded in the educational, cultural, and public health fields. Noteworthy is that over the past 10 years the MPR has consolidated the people's participation in administration from the central levels down to the local. As a result, the people have come to clearly understand and acknowledge their rights of being owners of the country. The armed forces have also been built and they now serve as the main forces in securely defending the country.

The great achievements and victories won by the fraternal Mongolian people over the past 70 years have served in all respects as the basis for the consolidation and enhancement of the strength of the MPR in the present. They have also significantly contributed to enhancing the strength of the movements of struggle for peace, stability, and social progress in Asia and the world. [applause]

Through the process of the said struggle, on the basis of the benefits for the two countries, the Lao People's Democratic Republic [LPDR] and the MPR have strengthened their bilateral relations of friendship and cooperation. The MPR has done its best in rendering sincere support and assistance to the LPDR in the past period of struggle for national liberation as well as in the present period of national defense and construction. In the next stage, based on the new changes in the world, in the region, and in our countries, we are convinced that our two countries will increasingly strengthen the relations of friendship and expand cooperation. [end recording]

Oudom Khatthi-gna continued: The world situation is now undergoing rapid and complicated changes. This has brought about both favorable and difficult conditions. The reduction of nuclear weapons, the dissolution of the Warsaw Treaty group, and the elimination of other military measures have resulted in a reduction of confrontation. Nevertheless, tranquillity has not yet been achieved in certain parts of the world. National independence and sovereignty as well as security, in developing countries especially, have not yet been guaranteed. This situation has given concern to various nations. The comprehensive restructuring in the MPR in recent years is considered an important event in the political and social life of the Mongolian people as it is aimed at enabling the MPR to march forward to the achieving of prosperity, wealth, and strength.

The LPDR has supported and deemed most significant the MPR's foreign policy of peace, aimed at turning Asia into a region of peace and stability, and contributing to the easing of tension in the world. The decision of the Mongolian and Soviet Governments to withdraw Soviet troops from the MPR has reflected their good intentions of creating mutual trust and understanding in good-neighborly relations between the two countries. We have supported all the efforts of friendly and progressive countries in the world to settle various problems through political means, with a view to guaranteeing international security; establishing peace, stability, and nuclear-free zones; and achieving mutual trust and peaceful coexistence.

Oudom Khatthi-gna noted: In our country in particular, the LPDR—consistently pursuing the foreign policy of peace, independence, friendship, and cooperation with various countries—has in the recent past expanded relations and cooperation with foreign countries and international organizations in the economic, cultural, social, scientific, and technical fields—regardless of the different political systems. This has been done on the basis of the principles of respect for one another's independence and sovereignty and equality, as well as the mutual benefits. It has thus worthily contributed to the movements for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress. Following the implementation of this policy, the country has been turned into one that is peaceful, independent, democratic, unified, and prosperous.

In the recent fifth congress, the party adopted guidelines for the further comprehensive implementation of the restructuring movement, the establishment and development of the popular democratic system, and the setting up of material and technical foundations for the nation to advance socialism and to guarantee political stability, tranquillity, and social order.

On the occasion when the entire Mongolian people are joyously celebrating this historic day, I wish the fraternal Mongolian people new, still greater success in defending, building, and devloping their country.

Afterwards, (Yujandaag), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the MPR to the LPDR, delivered a speech. [passage omitted]

Philippines

2 With Bomb Trigger Arrested Boarding Plane

HK1107105291 Hong Kong AFP in English 1019 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Manila, July 11 (AFP)—Philippine police Thursday arrested two Filipino Moslems who attempted to carry a bomb triggering device aboard a Northwest Airlines flight bound for Seoul and the United States, an airport official said.

The triggering device was detected in the handcarried luggage of Benahuddin Batugan and Junait Isra just before the passengers were to board the Boeing 747 jet, said Senior Superintendent Deo Cruz, security chief of Manila airport.

Airport security offloaded the plane's cargo and searched it for explosives, but failed to detect any, he told reporters. The plane was allowed to leave 40 minutes later.

Mr. Cruz theorized that if the two suspects wanted to bomb the plane, they could have tried to introduce the explosives in Seoul with the help of accomplices.

The two suspects were turned over to the Criminal Investigation Service of the Philippine National Police, he added.

He said the suspects are residents of the southern Philippine island of Mindanao, the site of a bloody but abortive Moslem secessionist campaign in the 1970s.

(In Seoul, Northwest Airline officials said the airline had not been told of the arrests in Manila. Flight 20 had left Seoul at 3:25 P.M. [0225 GMT] for Seattle, Washington, without any problems, said manager Choi Sue-Mook.

(From Seattle, the flight would go on to Memphis, Tennessee.

(Seoul airport security officials also said they had had no information about the trouble in Manila.)

Aquino Accepts Fidel Ramos' Resignation

HK1107092091 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 11 Jul 91

[By Dick Sinchongco]

[Text] Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos has resigned. Ramos' resignation was announced this morning during his visit to the province of Pangasinan. Here is Dick Sinchongco with the details:

[Begin recording] President Cory Aquino has accepted the resignation of Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos. However, the president's acceptance is said to be in principle only, because Ramos will still remain defense secretary until the president has found a permanent replacement. The reason for Ramos' resignation is to devote more time to his candidacy in the 1992 presidential elections. It will be recalled that the president said she will announce Ramos' replacement before the Congress reopens its session on 22 July.

Meanwhile, one of the defense secretaries will be chosen as acting defense secretary the moment Ramos leaves for Brunei. The purpose of Ramos' visit to that country is not known. President Aquino has not found a permanent replacement for the resigning defense secretary. Also, she is still looking for a permanent executive secretary to replace Oscar Orbos, who has resigned. In a statement, the president said she will announce any change in the executive secretary's office. Earlier, the president named Magdangal Elma, presidential assistant on legal and judicial affairs, as acting executive secretary. It was also reported that she has offered the job to Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon. However, Drilon wanted to think about the offer first. [end recording]

Quisumbing Acting Secretary

HK1107112791 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 11 Jul 91

[By Dick Sinchongco]

[Text] I am now holding a letter from the Office of the President of the Philippines addressed to Defense Secretary Fidel Ramos. It says that President Cory Aquino is designating Under Secretary Leonardo Quisumbing as acting secretary of the Department of National Defense [DND], but this is in relation to Ramos' trip to Brunei. The appointment of Quisumbing as the DND's acting secretary takes effect on 13 July 1991. This was based on the recommendation of Defense Secretary Ramos, whose resignation has been accepted by the president, who has not named a replacement for him. This means that Ramos will stay on as defense secretary until the president announces his replacement before the Congress session reopens on 22 July. It is expected that the president will assign a permanent replacement for Ramos in the defense post in the coming days.

Aquino Chooses Drilon as Executive Secretary

HK1107024291 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] President Corazon Aquino has put forward Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon to replace Oscar Orbos as her executive secretary, but Drilon is holding back because of his political plans for the 1992 elections. According to the report, Drilon told the president that it is an honor for him to have been offered the position and requested he be given a few days to think about the matter. One of the reasons why Drilon is hesitating in accepting the executive secretary position is his plan to run for senator in the 1992 national elections. Another reason was the reported news that Drilon was one of those who formed the anti-Orbos coalition in the cabinet which had forced Orbos to resign.

Manila To Demand Clark in 'Original Condition'

HK1107101491 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 11 Jul 91

[By Dick Sinchongco, Unit Number 6 in Malacanang]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] The Philippine Government will demand that the Americans turn over Clark Air Base in its original condition before they push through with any plan to fully abandon the facility. Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus stressed this after the president met with all the senators in Malacanang to brief them on the latest communication from the United States regarding the American bases. Washington has officially notified Manila it is considering pulling out of Clark Air Base, which has been gravely damaged because of the Mt. Pinatubo eruption. It is reported the United States will spend an estimated $500 million to rehabilitate the air base.

Aquino Proposes Clark Alternative Use Law

HK1107115491 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] The senators who attended today's meeting with President Aquino said the president was not surprised by the U.S.' move to pull out of Clark. According to Senator Pimentel, the president even proposed that a corresponding law for the alternative uses of Clark should be passed. Earlier, it was reported that the United States would spend $800 million to rehabilitate the damage caused by Mt. Pinatubo eruption on Clark Air Base.

Meanwhile, Senator Ernesto Herrera said that failure to reach an agreement on the U.S. military bases may affect the country's political and economic situation. Here is Jojo Ismael with the details:

[Begin recording] Herrera said the eruption brought about hardship to the thousands of workers in the region. According to the Labor Department's statistics, about 60,000 workers in Region 3 lost their jobs because of the calamity, while the future of 80,000 base workers continue to be uncertain as a result of the damage sustained by Clark and Subic.

In this regard, Herrera called on all his colleagues in and out of Congress who have continuously opposed a new treaty to change their positions to expedite the forging of an agreement between the government and the United States. [end recording]

Congress Urged To Expedite Bases Legislation

HK1107114691 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 0930 GMT 11 Jul 91

[From Malacanang Information Service in English]

[Text] President Aquino today urged Congress to speed up the passage of a legislation which will create a bases conversion authority in the light of an official message from the U.S. Government of its plan to finally pull out from the Clark Air Base as a result of the continuing damage of Mt. Pinatubo eruptions to its facilities there.

The president made this call during a meeting with several senators in Malacanang after Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus informed them of this latest official stand of the U.S. Government on the fate of Clark Air Base in Angeles City.

Manglapus said he has just received a message from U.S. special envoy Richard Armitage which categorically stated Washington's decision not to maintain Clark Air Base anymore. Despite this development, Manglapus stressed that the government will still bat for an $825 million annual bases compensation, even if the U.S. will still hang on to Subic Naval Base for the same seven-year period and one year withdrawal time frame.

Meanwhile, senators who were present during the meeting welcomed this said development. Senate President Jovito Salonga for one uttered: It was a very acceptable development. Even Senator Rene Saguisag was quoted as saying: It's about time.

Manila 'May Allow' 10-Year Bases Stay

HK1107021391 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in Tagalog 0100 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] The Philippines may now allow the U.S. bases to stay for over 10 years in the country, but it will insist on $825 million annual rent for the bases. This was learned from a high-ranking official of the Aquino government who wished not to be identified. The official also said that Manila and Washington will wind up negotiations regarding the future of the military bases next week. The official explained that the Aquino government is now ready to accept the U.S. proposal for a 10-year bases extension in the country, in order to give them sufficient time to rehabilitate the two bases, which were heavily damaged by the Mt. Pinatubo eruption.

Manglapus on Normalizing Ties With South Africa

HK1107051591 Manila BUSINESS WORLD in English 11 Jul 91 p 10

[Text] The Philippines is making preliminary moves but feels no rush for normalizing relations with South Africa.

In a statement yesterday, Foreign Affairs Secretary Raul Manglapus said he was "heartened" by positive developments over the past year, in particular the "elimination of the legal foundation of the apartheid system...by the South African Parliament."

The repeal of various acts on Group Areas, Land and Population Registration would facilitate the transformation of South Africa into a united, democratic and nonracial society, the foreign secretary said.

Still, concern was express over obstacles "delaying the beginning of substantive negotiations aimed at drawing up a new Constitution for South Africa" and the continuing political violence.

A senior DFA [Department of Foreign Affairs] official said normalizing relations with Johhannesburg "is still a long way off."

Pointing out that the Philippines is a founding member of the UK Special Committee Against Apartheid, the official said the Philippines would abide by committee resolutions which dictate that South Africa release all political prisoners, extend voting rights to blacks, remove all racist laws and have proportionate represenation for blacks in government. Iniquities are stark in such areas as housing and education.

South Africa must enact an amendment to its Constitution to extend suffrage to the black majority. That procedure alone could take about three years. "We're in no rush to normalize ties. There are no overbearing economic necessities we have to yield to in this respect," the official said.

PRC May Protest Fishing Pact With Taiwan

HK1007151191 Hong Kong AFP in English 1448 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Manila, July 10 (AFP)—The recent Philippines-Taiwan fishing pact was an official agreement between the two governments and raised the possibility of a protest from China, diplomatic sources said Wednesday.

A copy of the agreement, obtained by AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, said the two signatories, both senior officials, represented the "Republic of the Philippines" and the "Republic of China."

The Philippines shifted recognition from Taipei to Beijing in 1975 and has since upheld a "One China" policy, despite close economic ties with Taiwan.

The Chinese Embassy refused to comment on the agreement, saying it had yet to receive a copy of the document, signed last Sunday in Taipei to resolve a fishing dispute that had threatened to erupt into a trade war.

But a senior Chinese embassy official, told of the government-to- government nature of the agreement, said that "China will make some reaction."

"We are following up this matter," said the official, who asked not to be named. He said the embassy was awaiting publication of the agreement.

The signatories were Roberto Rafael Lucila, assistant executive secretary to President Corazon Aquino, for the Philippines, and Mau- Ying Tjiu, vice chairman of the council of agriculture in the Executive Yuan, for Taiwan.

Manila said earlier it was considering an agreement between "fishing associations" of both countries to get around the "One China" problem.

The agreement allows Taiwan fishing boats to pass through two designated sea lanes in northern Philippine waters on their way to the South Pacific, where they catch tuna and other fish for the domestic and export markets.

The Philippine Navy's arrest of Taiwan fishermen and seizure of their vessels earlier this year had triggered threats of economic retaliation from Taiwan, a major Philippine investor and trading partner.

A presidential spokesman involved in the negotiations with Taiwan, press undersecretary Horacio Paredes, said the fishing pact was not incompatible with the "One-China policy" because it was an "economic agreement."

Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng said in a visit here last december that China did not object to economic relations between Manila and Taipei.

But other Philippine officials had their doubts.

Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon said he was studying the agreement "to find out if there were violations of the One-China policy."

"If we open sea lanes to Taiwan, we will have to extend the same privilege to other countries," he added.

The Philippine foreign office had refused to have anything to do with the talks with Taiwan, which began in May, fearing diplomatic repercussions.

Finance Secretary Jesus Estanislao told foreign correspondents Tuesday that the fishing pact does not imply Philippine recognition of Taiwan.

"It has never been our intention to do that," he said. "This agreement is simply to make sure that there will be no unnecessary quarrels between our nationals and nationals of some other states."

The agreement called on both parties to try and "reach appropriate long-term agricultural cooperation agreements through consultations."

They also undertook to "reach appropriate arrangements" on fisheries cooperation, including Taiwan investments in the Philippine fishing industry.

Taiwan also pledged to help the Philippines conserve its marine resources and carry out research programs in fisheries. Both sides agreed to promote the establishment of joint fisheries ventures between their nationals.

Taiwan also promised to donate to the Philippines five "serviceable" fishing vessels, help develop the northern Philippine port of Aparri into a fishing base port, and provide technical training for Filipino fishermen.

In case Taiwan vessels are caught violating Philippine laws, they would be freed upon posting a bond or security for the vessels, and bail for the crew, with the approval of Philippine courts, the agreement stated.

The two countries also agreed to annual consultations on the implementation of the fishing agreement, which would take effect 30 days after its July 7 signing.

Aquino, Cabinet Approve Revised 1992 Budget

HK1107054091 Manila THE CHRONICLE in English 11 Jul 91 pp 1, 10

[Text] President Aquino and her Cabinet approved last night the revision of the budget for next year from P[Philippine peso]271.7 billion to P308.4 billion, partly to reflect the costs of rehabilitating areas in Central Luzon damaged by Mt. Pinatubo.

The new budget level is 13.5% higher than the P271.7 billion approved last April by the Cabinet and 7.5% higher than the P286.8 billion under the 1991 General Appropriations Act.

Aside from rehabilitation costs, Budget Secretary Guillermo Carague explained that the old budget level had to be augmented by P36.7 billion so the government could implement current and new foreign-assisted projects (FAPs) and restore the baseline budgets of agencies.

According to Carague, the budget level approved last April considered an average reduction of 17.5% in the baseline budget of agencies and an average reduction of 16.1% in agency budgets from 1991 to 1992.

Of the new budget level, P168.8 billion will go to national government agecies, P26.2 billion to local government units, and P6.9 billion to government-owned and -controlled corporations (GOCCs).

By sector, P114.5 billion, or 37.1% will go to debt service, P68.7 billion, or 22.7%, will go to economic services, P69.5 billion, or 22.5%, will go to social services, P26.3 billion, or 8.5%, will go to defense, P29.4 billion, or 9.5%, will go to general public services.

Of the debt service of P114.5 billion, P83 billion will go to payments of domestic borrowings.

The Department of Education, Culture and Sports [DECS], as expected, has the biggest appropriations, at P32.7 billion, followed by the defense department (P19.3 billion) and public works department (P19.1 billion).

The new budget level also implies, according to Carague, a national government deficit of P3.6 billion.

The consolidated public-sector deficit, which includes the deficits of the national goverment, GOCCs and other agencies, is projected to go down to P35.7 billion from P47.8 billion this year and P55.1 billion last year.

It is not known if the revenue program has also been revised.

Last year, the approved budget level implied a revenue program of P248.7 billion, or P17.9 billion more than that of 1991.

The program consists of P217.7 billion in tax revenues, an increase of P13.6 billion from the P204.1 billion expected this year, non-tax revenues of P28.5 billion, up by P1.8 billion for non- tax revenues this year, and still to be identified revenue measures of P2.5 billion.

	10 Largest Budget Recipients				
	1985 levels			Growth rate	
	Prices		1992		
Departments	1985	1992	levels	Nominal	Real
1. DECS	P7.8	P13.8	P32.7	22.7	13.1
2. DND [Department of National Defense]	7.1	12.6	19.3	15.4	6.3
3. DPWH [Department of Public Works and Highways]	7.1	12.6	19.1	15.2	6.1
4. DILG [Department of Interior and Local Government]	3.2	5.7	12.2	21.1	11.5
5. DOH [Department of Health]	2.5	4.4	8.5	19.1	9.9
6. DOTC [Department Transportation and Communication]	1.2	2.1	6.5	27.3	17.5
7. DA [Department of Agriculture]	1.4	2.5	3.7	14.9	5.8
8. DOF [Depratment of Finance]	1.1	1.9	3.5	18.0	9.1
9. DENR [Department of Environment and Natural Resources]	0.9	1.6	3.1	19.3	9.9
10. JOD [Department of Justice]	0.6	1.1	2.2	20.4	10.4

Table shows the 10 largest departments grew substantially more than the rate of inflation between 1985 and 1992

Labor Groups Reject Oil-Price Reduction

HK1107044291 Quezon City MALAYA in English 11 Jul 91 pp 1, 2

[Text] Organized labor and cause-oriented groups yesterday "rejected" the P [Philippine pesos] 1 per liter average reduction in oil products which the government hinted would be announced by mid-August and continued to prepare for a nationwide welgang bayan [national strike] to press for a "substantial" rollback of oil prices.

President Aquino Tuesday announced that the reduction would be made August 15 without saying how much it would be, but Energy Regulatory Board (ERB) sources said the reduction could only amount to at most a P1 per liter average because of the expected increase in the price of Dubai oil crude in the world market.

Even the pro-government Trade Union Congress of the Philippines (TUCP), which yesterday promised Mrs. Aquino that its members would not join the projected welga, expressed disappointment over the hinted P1 reduction.

"We filed our petition before the Energy Regulatory Board last May and it will be extremely difficult for us to accept that three months of waiting will result only in a P1 per liter reduction in oil prices," TUCP spokesman Homer Punzalan said.

ERB chairman Rex Tantiongco said the reduction in petroleum product prices that are expected to be announced between August 10 and 15 would likely have a weighted average cut of between 80 centavos to one peso per liter.

Fuel oil, he said, would have a minimum price reduction of P1 per liter while premium gasoline would have a P2 price cut per liter and diesel, about 40 centavos less per liter.

Tantiongco noted that they worked out this scale of price cuts to prevent an additional increase in costs for manufacturing enterprises and energy production, fuel oil's main end-users.

Imposition of higher fuel costs, he noted, might have more negative effects on industries.

"By reducing cost of electricity, a big jump in manufacturing costs can be avoided," Tantiongco stressed. He added that the country's power-dependent export sector would thus be more competitive.

Despite this, National Power Corporation (NPC) officials yesterday brushed aside speculation that there may be a power rate reduction with the state-led price slash on fuel oil. To date, the NPC is waging a stubborn battle to get the green light on its proposed 17-centavo power rate increase.

In what might be a dampener to the expected moderate oil price cut next month, Tantiongco said there might have to be another round of oil price hikes by year's end should the Organization of Oil Exporting Countries [as published] push through with pegging world oil prices at $21 a barrel by December.

Moreover, he revealed that a 500,000-barrel shortfall per calendar day had recently been projected by the oil cartel on account of difficulties encountered by Kuwait and Iraq in contributing to the world's oil supply.

Commenting on labor group's petition to roll back oil prices to their pre-December 5 levels, Tantiongco pointed out that this could not be done due to three key factors: 1) the duty rate during this period was only 10 percent compared to the existing 19 percent rate on oil imports; 2) the peso depreciated further to P27.84:$1 from last December's P25.55:$1; and 3) the P2.82 average increase on oil products last December 5 had subsequently been reduced by 77 percent during the December 10 readjusting of oil prices.

The staging of a welgang bayan rests on two conditions: that oil prices be reduced immediate cutback on the average wholesale price be at least P1.92 per liter, the provisional reduction sought by labor pending the final decision on their main petition for a P5 per liter rollback.

The Kilusang Mayo Uno [KMU] [1 May Movement] disclosed this yesterday as it vowed to push through with the welgang bayan anytime between July 16 to 24 despite Mrs. Aquino's assurance that oil prices would be reduced by August 15.

KMU spokesman Nicanor Elman said both conditions must be met. "If the government accedes to only one, then the KMU will go on with a nationwide general strike," he added.

"The Aquino government has not answered our requests until now. Her statement at the height of the transport strike last Tuesday (was) a futile effort to abate the effects of a welgang bayan," Elman said.

Mrs. Aquino has given the assurance that oil prices will be reduced only after the liquidation of the standing P4 billion deficit of the Oil Price Stabilization Fund.

The Office of Energy Affairs [OEA] has estimated the price cut can be implemented by August 15.

The President did not indicate how much the price cut would be. But the OEA estimated that this might only be from 87 centavos to P1.

Elman, however, dismissed the likelihood of Malacanang's granting a reduction higher than the P1.92 liter being asked by the KMU.

Meanwhile, the TUCP said the reduction in oil prices should not be less than P3 per liter so that a positive effect could be felt by the people, "like a subsequent reduction in transportation fares and in the prices of prime commodities or at least the tapering off of the inflation rate."

Unlike the KMU, the TUCP announced its readiness to accept a reduction only by the middle of August provided "such a reduction should be substantial to compensate for the patience and restraint shown by organized labor in the oil price issue."

Representatives of the TUCP assured Mrs. Aquino, in a breakfast meeting yesterday, that their group would not join the welgang bayan.

Thus, the TUCP is aborting its plan to discuss with KMU representatives the possibility of staging a joint welgang bayan.

Labor Advisory Consultative Council members, except the KMU, also attended this meeting with the President. But these groups notably the Federation of Free Workers (FFW) and the Lakas Manggagawa [Worker's Strength] Labor Center (LMLC) did not give any commitment to Mrs. Aquino that they would not join the strike.

The KMU, FFW, LMLC and the National Federation of Trade Unions, World Federation of Trade Unions National Federation of Labor Unions, and International Labor Association of Workers earlier signed a joint statement announcing their readiness to join the strike.

Military Alleges Violation of Cease-Fire

HK0807132991 Quezon City Radyo ng Bayan in Tagalog 1000 GMT 8 Jul 91

[Text] The military will carry out an offensive in retaliation against an ambush staged by the New People's Army in Tarlac and Angeles City yesterday. This was announced by Defense Under Secretary Eduardo Ermita in an interview with Francis Cansino. Ermita said the communist rebels violated the cease-fire agreement which is currently in force in areas affected by the Mt. Pinatubo eruption.

Thailand

Minister on Akihito Visit, Cambodia, Malaysia

BK1007131991 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 1200 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin spoke to newsmen today after receiving Mutsuki Kato, chairman of the Policy Research Council of the Japanese ruling party, and four members of various political parties from the Japanese parliament. Asa said Kato informed him that the Japanese emperor will visit Thailand from 26 to 30 September. Asa said he has not set a date for his visit to Japan. Asa also said he discussed the Cambodian problem with the Japanese visitors, who expressed an interest in the peacekeeping aspect of the Cambodian problem. They said Japan is ready to play a military role within the United Nations framework and to cooperate with Thailand in solving the Cambodian problem. The visitors praised Thailand for being the regional leader. Asa said he explained that the four Cambodian factions must be allowed to settle the Cambodian problem themselves. The upcoming meeting of the four Cambodian factions in Beijing is important as far as the factions' role is concerned, and that Thailand supports a return of peace to Cambodia.

Asked by newsmen about the Thai-Malaysian border problem, Asa noted the Malaysian construction of a fence in no man's land, assuring that Thailand had not encroached into Malaysian territory, and that Malaysia is building the fence on its own land.

Visiting Japanese MP's Discuss Cambodia

BK1107014391 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Jul 91 p 6

[Text] Five visiting Japanese government and opposition MPs have made clear Japan's strong interest in Cambodia and sounded out Thailand's views on Japanese participation in peace-keeping activities in the country.

Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin revealed this yesterday after meeting the five MPs, led by Mutsuki Kato who chairs the policy research council of the Shintaro Abe faction of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party [LDP].

Mr Asa said Thailand has no objections to Japanese participation in peace-keeping activities in Cambodia and even welcomes its role, "but it must be within the framework of the United Nations."

He did not give details of how the MPs envisaged or planned Japanese participation in peace-keeping activities.

Two of the MPs are from the LDP, the others are from the Japan Socialist Party, the Komeito and the Democratic Socialist Party.

The minister said that as Japan has attained the status of an economic superpower, he would like it to play a positive role.

The MPs, who are in Thailand following visits to Malaysia, Singapore and Cambodia, have also inquired about prospects in Cambodia after 12 years of conflict.

"Japan should be patient. The Phatthaya meeting is only a first step (to the resolution of the war)," Mr Asa said.

The minister said the meeting of the Cambodian Supreme National Council (SNC) in Beijing, scheduled for July 16 and 17, is crucial and he urged Japan to monitor the results closely.

The SNC meeting will be followed by another meeting scheduled for July 18 and 19 among the four factions and the five permanent members of the UN Security Council and two cochairmen of the Paris International Conference on Cambodia.

Mr Asa said Thailand is satisfied with both China and Vietnam, who have played a positive role in solving the conflict.

The minister pointed to internal changes in Vietnam but stressed its role needs to be monitored to find out in what positive way it can contribute.

On bilateral issues, Mr Asa urged the Japanese government to promote more trade and also technology transfers from Japan.

He confirmed Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun would visit Japan at the invitation of his Japanese counterpart, Toshiki Kaifu, who visited Thailand in May. No dates have been fixed.

Japanese Emperor Akihito is expected to visit Thailand from September 26 to 30.

Interior Minister Views Malaysia Border Dispute

BK1007122291 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1030 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Speaking to newsmen at the Interior Ministry on 9 July, about the current dispute over a no man's land on the Thai-Malaysian border, Interior Minister General Itsaraphong Nunphakdi said there should be a review of the situation in the area because it has been used by undesirable elements to carry out illegal activities. Itsaraphong said he did not know in what form the review might take, but it should be possible for officials of the two countries to be assigned to oversee the area, which would be better than building a fence or an obstacle at the border.

Officials Downplay Border Issue With Malaysia

BK1007153291 Bangkok Army Television Channel 5 in Thai 1230 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Interview with Deputy Defense Minister Gen Wimon Wongwanit by unidentified reporters at Government House on 10 July—portion recorded; first paragraph is introduction, last paragraph reports comments by Suwit Sutthanakun, secretary general of the National Security Council]

[Text] Gen Wimon Wongwanit, deputy interior minister [as heard; Wimon is deputy defense minister] and assistant army commander, stated to newsmen at Government House that the problem involving the no man's land border area between Thailand and Malaysia stemmed from the authorities' raid on contraband smugglers, which led to the fabrication of news aimed at causing misunderstanding between the two countries. He was confident the problem would not be blown out of proportion. News reports from Malaysia might have also caused some misunderstanding in Thailand. The general therefore appealed to reporters to be careful in writing their reports since misunderstandings could result. The assistant army chief believes the problem will be settled soon, as the 4th Army commander has already been assigned to chair talks with Malaysia.

[Begin recording in progress] [Wimon] There has been no massing of forces as has been reported.

[Unidentified reporter] The Malaysian and Thai Governments always maintain a good rapport, don't they?

[Wimon] Malaysia is our best friend. I mean it.

[Unidentified reporter] Have they erected a fence in the no man's land?

[Wimon] Nothing. Well there has been a wall at the border.

[Unidentified reporter] What about a report saying they will erect a 140-km wall?

[Wimon] Well, it is good if they plan to build a wall inside Malaysia. [end recording]

Meanwhile, Secretary General of the National Security Council Suwit Sutthanukun denied a report that Malaysia sent its police forces close to the Thai border. He said Malaysia placed its forces there in order to suppress contraband smugglers and not out of a conflict with Thailand as reported. Concerning a report about Malaysia's plan to build a 140 km-fence along the Thai-Malaysian border, Suwit said the wall will not be in the no man's land but in Kelantan State, which is opposite Thailand's Narathiwat Province, and the purpose of the wall is to prevent border smuggling.

Malaysian Claim Over Border Area Conceded

BK1107021591 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Jul 91 p A 1

[Text] Foreign Minister Asa Sarasin conceded yesterday that Malaysia has territorial sovereignty over the smugglers' paradise, known as "no-man's-land", which has spawned conflicts between Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur for decades.

But Asa said Thailand would not tolerate the continuing smuggling activities in the area and would seek Malaysia's cooperation in suppressing the illegal trade.

He said Thai government agencies concerned including the military have already accepted Malaysia's rights over the land after studying the official map of the Thai-Malaysian border.

"The question (of who controls the area) is over now," said Asa. "It is not our territory, but belongs to Malaysia. We have already checked it up with the official map."

He said both countries completed the demarcation of the common border area long ago and also drew up a map to authenticate the actual common border. The demarcation started in 1973.

Malaysia, instead of constructing a wall on the demarcated border, built it deeper inside its own territory, leaving a "blank" area which later became a disputed territory known as no man's land, according to Asa.

Currently a large amount of Thailand-bound contraband finds safe haven in no man's land, located between Songkhla's Padang Besar district and Malaysia's Perlis state.

Asa emphasized that Thailand does not tolerate smugglers who have used the land as a big warehouse for contraband.

He said he would discuss the issue with his Malaysian counterpart Abdullah Ahmad Badawi during the ASEAN ministerial meeting later this month.

Asa said he may ask Kuala Lumpur to permit Thai officers to enter the area to crackdown on smugglers.

Current bilateral tension followed a massive Thai crackdown on smuggling in the border area. Malaysia accused the Thai anti-smuggling task force of harassing Malaysian traders in the controversial territory.

Yesterday's announcement by Asa is the first ever Thai official statement recognizing Malaysia's rights over the land.

The announcement caught observers by surprise given the fact that Bangkok and Kuala Lumpur have squabbled for years over who controlled the area, and the large number of Thai smugglers living in contraband-filled shanties on the 90-rai land.

If a thorough study of the official map could so simply settle the problem, the conflict should have been solved a long time ago, the observers said.

Senior Thai officials, however, have obviously tried to play down the latest dispute involving no man's land. Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong said during last week's visit to Malaysia that Malaysia's incursion charges should be treated as a local incident, to be handled by local authorities only.

The Thai Foreign Ministry held a meeting among agencies concerned on Tuesday to discuss the Thai-Malaysian problems and participants agreed that Thailand should resort to peaceful approaches.

One government official commented that bilateral ties between Thailand and Malaysia could never be completely problem-free because, as immediate neighbours, friction has always existed.

The existing problems between the two countries, he said, would not be further aggravated as long as the two governments continued to talk.

Columnist Views Relations With Malaysia

BK1107032391 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Jul 91 p A 8

[Sonny Inbaraj: "Thai-Malaysia ties: sweet to bitter?"]

[Text] Conflicting statements issued early this week by the respective foreign ministries of Malaysia and Thailand indicate all is not well between Kuala Lumpur and Bangkok.

On June 30, Thai military, police and customs officers launched an anti-smuggling crackdown on contraband smuggling and other crimes such as drug-trafficking and prostitution in the South. On the day of the crackdown, contraband traders inside a disputed Malaysia-Thai border area known as "no man's land" filed complaints with Malaysian authorities that about 30 Thais armed with rifles had entered Malaysian territory and "robbed" 10 shops of Bt300,000 worth of goods, mostly electrical appliances.

"No man's land", a smugglers' paradise, is the border area between Padang Besar district and the Malaysian state of Perlis.

Following the complaints, about 100 fully-armed Malaysian security forces were deployed to the disputed border area.

Immediately on his return last Saturday from an official visit to Latin Americn countries with Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad's entourage, Malaysian Foreign Minister Abdullah Ahmad Badawi said Kuala Lumpur will send an official protest to Bangkok over the border intrusion by Thai security personnel.

Abdullah said the Foreign Ministry had already obtained a full report on the incident and had summoned the Thai ambassador in Kuala Lumpur for an explanation.

"We (Malaysia) regret the Thai officers coming to enforce their laws on our people in our territory. Some of the stalls they raided were built by the Perlis state government," Abdullah told the national news agency BERNAMA.

The next day, Bangkok was dumb-founded over Abdullah's statements and Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Sakthip Krairoek denied reports that the Thai ambassador had been summoned.

Sakthip said the ambassador, Rongpet Sucharitkun had told the Thai Foreign Ministry his embassy had received no protest note from the Malaysian government. "As of today, he (the envoy) has never been summoned by the Malaysian government" in connection with the border incident, Sakthip said.

Abdullah's statements in Kuala Lumpur were viewed with confusion by diplomats in Bangkok.

Two days earlier after the conclusion of the one-day Thai-Malaysia General Border Committee (GBC) meeting, Malaysian Defence Minister Najib Tun Razak and Thai Supreme Commander Gen Sunthon Khongsomphong told a joint press conference in Kuala Lumpur that they had unofficially discussed the incident.

Gen Sunthon had described the matter as only a "local issue" which could be resolved by lower ranking officials while Najib said a communications breakdown between the officers concerned gave rise to the problem.

"Abdullah's statement could indicate that he was not briefed on the Malaysian Defence Minsitry's final position on the issue and indicates a gap in the sharing of information between the Malaysian army and the foreign ministry," said a diplomatic source.

"The Malaysian Foreign Minister should have remained silent over the issue after the GBC joint statement on the intrusion. By issuing a statement, a situation has arose where it's the Malaysian Foreign Ministry's word against the Thai Foreign Ministry's," said another diplomat.

The Thai-Malaysia GBC functions as a forum to discuss security and related problems in the border area and has served to promote contact and communication between Thai and Malaysian officials.

The "no man's land" isssue has long been a thorn in Thai-Malaysia relations and frequent squabbles have erupted over the past few years over who controls the area. Thai and Malaysian customs officers freely patrol the area and because both countries have yet to solve their territorial claims, legal action cannot be taken by either side.

Ironically, the border incursion comes at a time when 11 Malaysian forestry officials from the northeastern state of Kelantan were freed by Thai authorities after they were arrested on May 29 by the Thai army and Border Patrol Police on charges of trespassing and stealing logs in a national forest reserve in Narathiwat province.

The charges were dropped by the Thai government after appeals by the Kelantan Chief Minister and the Malaysian Foreign Ministry.

"Though the issue was resolved amicably in a face-saving compromise between both countries, the Malaysians are still smarting from what they perceive as unduly harsh treatment by the Thai authorities in Narathiwat," said a state government source in Kota Baru.

"This could explain why the Malaysian Foreign Ministry is non-conciliatory with the Thais on the 'no man's land' issue," said the source.

"That the forestry officials were released only after a month by itself shows that it did not seem important to the Thais that all 11 were Malaysian civil servants and that their bailer was the Deputy Chief Minister of Kelantan Haji Rozali Isohak," the source added.

Speculation centred on the motives behind the tough Thai stance. It appeared that the arrests did not come about by accident. The Thais were apparently waiting in ambush after receiving a tip-off on illegal logging in the Jeli forest reserve which spans across the borders of Thailand and Kelantan state.

They alerted the Thai media, which was waiting when the 11 Malaysians were brought to the border town of Weng by helicopter. The 11 forestry officials led by Kelantan Forestry Director Johari Baharuddin, claimed that they were on Malaysian soil when they were surrounded by Thai soldiers.

The Malaysians claimd that at gun-point they were forced to cross a wide stream that marked the border into Thai territory, and then photographed amid fallen trees before being brought to Weng.

There is a popular version of the story on why the Thais were so hard on the 11 Malaysian forestry officials. Some quarters claim it was a tit-for-tat move against the stiff punishment meted out to Thais who were caught by the Malaysians for encroaching into and fishing illegally in Malaysian waters.

The message seemed to be clear: "If you can do it to our fishermen, we can do it to your forestry officials."

Lt Gen Kitti Rattanachaya, commander of Thailand's Fourth Army Region, was quoted in Thai newspapers as saying that the incident could be used as "a bargaining chip in the country's fishery talks with Malaysia."

There, however, is no advantage for either country to link the arrests of the forestry officials with the encroachment of Thai trawlers into Malaysian waters.

The Malaysians have repeatedly made it very clear that they would continue to prosecute the culprits irrespective of nationality. Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamad reiterated this when he met his Thai counterpart Anan Panyarachun recently in Kuala Lumpur.

Coincidentally the arrests of the 11 forestry officials took place on the same day Anan arrived for his first official visit to Malaysia. During the talks he appealed to the Malaysians to be "more lenient and exercise more restraint" when dealing with Thai fishermen.

Malaysian journalists who have been monitoring developments along the Thai-Malaysia border said local Thai authorities in the South are now displaying a certain amount of confidence compared to their previous behaviour.

The Thais it seems are not less dependent on the Malaysian tourist riggit because of recent economic developments in the area.

"This could help explain their actions in the forestry and 'no man's land' issues," said a journalist based in the Malaysian border state of Perlis.

"In the past the Malaysians often tightened the screws when there were border problems with Thailand. Every time there was a squabble, the flow of Malaysians to Thai tourist towns like Hat Yai, Songkhla, Betong, and Golok would dry up, causing hardships to Thai businessmen there.

"But now it seems that the Thais are not bothered whether Malaysian tourists come or not," he said.

With the annual ASEAN ministerial meeting in Kuala Lumpur next week, it is certain that border disputes between Malaysia and Thailand cannot drag on indefinitely, and what have been classified as "minor irritants" have to be addressed for the sake of preserving good bilateral relations between the two countries.

Joint Naval Exercises Held With Australians

BK1107012391 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Jul 91 p 7

[Text] Thai and Australian naval forces are holding a joint exercise in the Gulf of Thailand until July 18.

Participating in the exercise, which began yesterday, are the Tapi and Rattanakosin ships from the Royal Thai Navy [RTN] and Australia's Perth, Darwin and Oxley. The RTN's F-27 aircraft are also taking part.

The RTN and Singaporean Navy will also hold a joint exercise, "Sing-Siam," tomorrow until July 18, also in the Gulf.

RTN ships taking part include the Chon Buri, Witthayakhom, Udomdet and Prap Porapak while the Singaporean ships include the Sea Lion, Sea Scorpion, Sovereignty, Daring and Intrepid.

The two exercises are aimed at improving relations between Thailand and the other nations.

Anan Dismisses Reports on Cabinet Reshuffle

BK1107071891 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in Thai 0530 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Prime Minister Anan Panyarachun talked to reporters about the principle that any decision must be reasonably made in his performance of duties.

Following some speculation that the government will reshuffle the cabinet, he said he has never thought of this and there has been no reshuffle at all. However, there may be some addition to the cabinet. For example, M.R. Pridiyathon Thewakun will be appointed as deputy commerce minister, he said.

As for the deputy prime minister, Sano Unakun will resume his duties on 16 July, he added.

The prime minister said a cabinet reshuffle should be made when there has been corruption or when the government is not able to continue its work.

Newspaper on Proposed Alliance of Parties

BK1107030191 Bangkok THE NATION in English 11 Jul 91 p A 8

[Editorial: "Has a Political Battle Line Been Drawn?"]

[Text) Solidarity Party leaders pushing for a "confederation of democracy" gained a major ally in Phalang Tham Party leader and Bangkok Governor Maj Gen Chamlong Simuang who voiced support for the idea when they met at his office in the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration [BMA] headquarters on Tuesday. Before the end of this week, the Solidarity leaders will call on ex-army Chief Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, leader of the New Aspiration Party [NAP], to try to sell him on the novel idea.

On paper the idea is simple enough: politial parties interested in promoting genuine democracy would form a loose alliance to combat corruption in government and vote-buying in national elections, to decentralize government power through elections of provincial and local officials, and to reduce rural poverty and narrow the income gap between the rich and the poor.

These three objectives are rather mundane, yet only Solidarity, Phalang Tham and NAP are in favour of forming the confederation, whereas other parties, especially medium-size and smaller ones, are staying clear of the movement. For good reason.

The three parties to form the confederation happen to share a strong objection to allowing non-MPs to become the prime minister or to giving senators an equal say to that of MPs in the selection of the prime minister. Chawalit elaborated on this position at length in his address to a party fund-raising dinner on Monday.

Rightly or wrongly, the confederation is perceived by its outsiders as a movement to block the rise of Army Commander Gen Suchinda Khaprayun to the premiership in the next general election, and to compete with an emerging coalition, led by the Samakkitham (Justice Unity) Party, which is supporting the army chief. Insecure parties that want to play safe therefore are staying out of the confederation.

The pro-Suchinda coalition—which the army chief has emphatically denied any connection to—now looks likely to bring in the Chat Thai Party of deposed premier Gen Chatchai Chunhawan. A former Chat Thai MP from Phuket, Rewut Chindaphon, announced yesterday that ACM [Air Chief Marshall) Sombun Rahong would be accepted as leader by most senior Chat Thai executives if the retired air force marshal wants to head their party. Sombun, managing director of the Airports Authority of Thailand, has close connections with both the deposed premier and Air Force Commander ACM Kaset Rojananin and it is an open secret that Sombun and the air force chief are backers of Samakkitham and are on the bandwagon to have Suchinda become the next prime minister.

The Chat Thai Party may not have a better choice than siding with Samakkitham, not when five of its key executives have been cited as "unusually wealthy" by the NPKC [National Peacekeeping Council] - appointed Sit Committee and its ex-leader, Chatchai, is still under investigation by the committee. Having Sombun as party leader is not as hard to swallow as facing disintegration, as many experienced politicians of this one-largest party are considering defecting to join more secure parties.

Political survival seemed also to be Chamlong's motive when he showed support for the "confederation of democracy". In the past, Chamlong would avoid discussing national politics at his office for fear of criticism that he was using the BMA resources for his own political purposes. His Tuesday meeting with the Solidarity leaders at his BMA office—at which he allowed full media coverage—sent a clear message that a decision to step down as the Bangkok governor to run in the next general election is imminent.

Chamlong's Phalang Tham won only 15 of the 357 House seats in the previous election, 11 of them in Bangkok alone. It may not fare any better in the next election as competition is expected to be much toughter with the presence of the well-funded NAP and Samakkitham. Chamlong's candidacy in Bangkok will likely arouse new interest in his centrist party and help it to retain its share of House seats in Bangkok, where anti-military sentiment among voters is always high.

Though a politial battle line between the "confederation of democracy" and the pro-military coalition may have been drawn, it is definitely premature to conclude that these two sides will remain opponents after the next election. Chances are that a realignment will take place after the election when most of the parties will rally behind a clear front runner for the premiership.

So just wait and see. A grand coalition for democracy may emerge to back the new prime minister, who will undoubtedly advocate a policy of national reconciliation.

Vietnam

Details Given for Family Planning Assistance

BK1107052891 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] The United Nations Fund for Population Activity, UNFPA, current cycle of assistance to Vietnam is the third largest in the world after India and China. In a press release on the occasion of the World Population Day, 11 July, Dr Sheila MacRae, director of the UNFPA program in Vietnam said that at the present growth rate of 2.3 percent per annum, Vietnam's population will be over 80 million by the year 2000. She further made known that UNFPA assistance to Vietnam dates from June 1977 and the level of assistance has increased from the first country program to the current third country program which covers the period 1988-1991 and which has a ceiling of $25 million.

At the time of this year's World Population Day, UNFPA has a total of 25 ongoing projects within this third cycle. The objectives of the UNFPA program follow those of the national population policy which are to reduce population growth by reducing fertility and to effect a more balanced distribution of the population throughout the country.

The current UNFPA program focuses primarily on the national aim to reduce the population growth. One of the main strategies has been to focus on selected geographical areas. About 50 percent of UNFPA funds go to the material and child health family planning activities and this includes provision of contraceptives to the whole country.

At the national level other activities have been primarily the support to the 1989 census.

For the fourth cycle, 1992-1995, the program will total $36 million, of which $25 million will be provided by UNFPA itself. It is hoped that other bilateral donors from governments in Europe and North America and from the international banks, for example, will contribute to the national population program through the UNFPA program initially, thus providing the other $11 million needed for the program as prepared.

Plan To End Military Aid to Cambodia Hailed

BK1007161191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Jul 91

[Station commentary: "Stopping foreign military aid is a favorable prerequisite for a political solution to the Cambodian problem"]

[Text] Initial results reached at the meeting on Cambodia in Phatthaya, Thailand have been attracting the attention of the world public. Even the most pessimistic people have heaved a sigh of relief. The world looks at Cambodia with the hope that in the not-too-distant future, this Angkor land will become peaceful again. Due to these results, Phatthaya, Thailand has become a landmark of a peaceful and conciliatory event. Next, Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia, will become the permanent headquarters of the SNC [Supreme National Council], and will prepare to receive international organizations.

The public also pays a lot of attention to the news on the meeting of the Cambodian factions in Beijing, Prince Sihanouk's preparations for a return visit to Cambodia's old imperial city, and so forth. The situation is changing fairly quickly, exactly as many Western newspapers comment.

When big obstructions are removed, the water will be flowing rapidly. One has foundation to believe that the Cambodia issue, which has been fought out on the battlefield for more than 10 years, will at last be completely resolved by peaceful negotiations.

A conclusion drawn logically from this situation is that Cambodia's domestic problems will be solved by the Cambodian people themselves. The external factors can only act in an assisting role and absolutely cannot replace the primary role of the Cambodian people. The initial agreements in Phatthaya have confirmed that conclusion.

The key issue of the external aspect that can create favorable conditions for a political solution to the Cambodian issue depends on whether military aid to the Cambodian factions continues or ends. If the aid continues—regardless of small or large volume, and whether it is carried out in an overt or covert manner—it will encourage the Cambodian factions to use arms to settle their conflict.

Immediately stopping military aid creates a favorable prerequisite for the continuation of negotiations to solve the remaining disagreements. That is the first requirement that was unanimously raised by the Cambodian factions themselves at the Phatthaya meeting. When all people involved realize that the aid is no longer necessary, why do foreign countries act in a contrary manner?

Two years ago, when the last Vietnamese soldier withdrew from Cambodia, Vietnam continuously stressed the requirement and raised the issue of respecting Cambodia's right to self-determination and that only the Cambodian people should solve Cambodia's internal problems. This correct requirement has been confirmed by reality and whatever was bound to come, has come. Some people worry about how to verify the cessation of military aid. But that is the second issue. The Cambodian factions and the international community will have enough initiative to actively implement this requirement. The first issue is for the sides that have been providing Cambodia with military aid to publicly declare that they are stopping, and this includes the country that allows one Cambodian faction the use of its territory as a safe haven.

Stopping military aid will create the direct prerequisite for the implementation of a nationwide Cambodian cease-fire. The cease-fire issue was raised at the Phatthaya meeting and declared to be effective from 24 June 1991.

When the threat of force becomes a thing of the past by giving in to goodwill negotiations from every side, a political solution for Cambodia will be inevitable. Of course the road leading to a solution is still full of difficulties and obstacles but the initial stumbling blocks have been overcome. The understanding and concessions among the Cambodian factions, including highly valuing the role of Prince Sihanouk, together with the goodwill assistance of the international community—in which Indonesia and France are cochairmen—certainly take Cambodia up to the last step on the ladder toward a political solution.

Many meetings are being prepared for July. The work done after the Phatthaya meeting will herald peace and people have reason to hope for bright prospects in the Cambodian situation.

Radio Reviews Progress in International Relations

BK1007050791 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 5 Jul 91

[Station commentary]

[Text] A spokeswoman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry told newsmen at a press conference in Hanoi on Thursday [4 July] that in the first 6 months of this year Vietnam's international relations have enlarged.

In the past 6 months Vietnam continued to renew and strengthen solidarity and heighten the effectiveness of its cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, and Cambodia. Vietnam has renovated the basis of cooperation, paying more attention to each other's interests. Early this year Vietnam and the Soviet Union signed an agreement on commercial cooperation to shift the economic relations between the two countries into a new mechanism. The economic ties between Vietnam and some Soviet republics have been enlarged. The visit to the Soviet Union in early May, of the Vietnamese top leaders, affirmed the two countries' determination to maintain their traditional relations.

Also, in this period the relations between Vietnam and Laos and the State of Cambodia have been further consolidated and developed. Meetings and exchanges of views at high levels have been held to maintain their solidarity.

On the Sino-Vietnamese relations, the spokeswoman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, Mrs Ho The Lan, said that the normalization of the Sino-Vietnamese relations is gradually effected. It has proceeded not as quickly as has been expected by the people of both countries, but it is the best ever seen in the past 10 years. Both sides have taken a friendly attitude in settling some specific issues. In particular, the normal and growing trade relations along the common border have testified to the common, durable interests of Vietnam and China, namely peace, friendship, cooperation and development.

Despite a complicated and difficult situation in the East European countries, the relations between Vietnam and these countries have been maintained. This was demonstrated through the exchange of visits of leaders of Vietnam and those countries. The president of the Vietnamese national assembly visited Romania, while the deputy foreign ministers of Poland and Czechoslovakia and special envoy of the Hungarian foreign minister visited Vietnam.

Toward countries in Southeast Asia, Asia and the Pacific, Vietnam has done its best to enlarge its friendship and cooperation. The president of the Vietnamese national assembly has visited Indonesia and the vice chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers has visited Malaysia. The relations between Vietnam and Malaysia are satisfactory, especially they were following the developments of the Thai-Vietnamese relations [as heard]. General Sunthon, supreme commander of the Thai Armed Forces and many high ranking officers of the Thai army visited Vietnam early last month. Vietnamese Deputy Foreign Minister Le Mai paid a working visit to Thailand. During this visit Vietnam and Thailand basically agreed on the draft agreement on setting up a committee for promotion of economic cooperation between the two countries. An economic delegation of the Vietnamese government will pay a visit to Thailand.

There were important and significant developments in the Vietnam-Japan relations. For the first time since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the Japanese foreign minister paid an official visit to Vietnam. This event marked the opening of a new stage in the relations between the two countries.

While improving its relations with neighboring and Asian countries, Vietnam continues to improve its relations with countries in western and northern Europe, Australia, and Canada. Vietnam has accredited its first ambassador to the European Economic Community.

Despite many difficulties, certain improvement has been made in the Vietnamese-U.S. relations.

With these diplomatic activities Vietnam has really mixed with the world community and it will not stop here, as affirmed by the Comunist Party of Vietnam at its Seveneth Congress: that with its open door foreign policy Vietnam wants to be a friend with all countries striving for peace, independence and development.

British Company's Trade Expansion Noted

BK1007052691 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 9 Jul 91

[Text] The British company Inchcape Pacific Ltd., IPL, is expanding trade and investment in Vietnam. It has set up two representative offices in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City respectively.

IPL has succeeded in trading cars and office machines. IPL also represents for Unilever Company of Britain and Holland, in Vietnam.

Mr. Errington, executive director in charge of the IPL branch in Vietnam, expresses the belief in doing business with Vietnam. IPL will seek joint ventures for the production of consumer goods and pharmaceutical products and will provide consultative services to foreign investors.

Japan Provides Assistance to National Television

BK1107044491 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] The Vietnam Television held a ceremony to receive Japanese aid worth 23 million Yen, Japanese currency, on Tuesday [9 July]. This is a part of the Japanese Government's aid to Vietnam to buy equipment for the Vietnam Television.

Soviets To Join Marine Resource Survey

BK1107065991 Hanoi VNA in English 0531 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 11—A research programme on maritime resources has begun in the coastal area of Ho Chi Minh City.

Researchers and specialists in maritime life of the Soviet Union also join the project.

Studies have been conducted on the seabed up to 30 metres deep offshore aimed at evaluating maritime resources of high economic value.

The results will be used in the planning of agriculture, forestry and fishery and the protection of natural resources.

The programme is planned to end in late 1992. It is financed by the Ho Chi Minh City Science and Technology Commission.

Reception Celebrates Mongolian National Day

BK1007151791 Hanoi VNA in English 1434 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 10—Mongolian Charge d'Affaires A.I. to Vietnam D. Dorjgotov and his wife gave a reception here this evening in honour of the 70th national day of his country (July 11).

His Vietnamese guests included Tra Duc Luong, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Dinh Nho Liem, First vice-minister of Foreign Affairs; Nguyen Quang Tao, Deputy Head of the External Relations Commission of the party central committee and others.

The hosts and guests raised toasts to the success of the current reform and renovation in Mongolia and Vietnam and to the constant development of the Mongolian-Vietnamese friendship and cooperation in the interests of each country.

Afforestation Under World Food Program Project

BK1007070791 Hanoi VNA in English 0600 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Hanoi VNA July 10—During the recent spring arbour season more than 18,000 ha were added to the forest cover in the northern provinces of Bac Thai, Ha Son Binh and Vinh Phu and around Hanoi. This represented 90 percent of this year's programme under a project funded by the World Food Programme.

Survival rate of the trees, mostly eucalyptus and acacia, is 90 percent.

The rest of the plan, 2000 ha, will be completed in autumn.

A total of 3,650 ha of pulpwood were planted in the first half of this year in the provinces of Vinh Phu, Hoang Lien Son and Ha Tuyen north of Hanoi. The area accounts for 60 percent of the plan for the whole year.

Hoang Lien Son minority nationals used to practise the ruinous slash-and-burn method of farming, the administration provide them not only with land for tree planting, but also with material means to help to put an end to shifting cultivation.

Meanwhile in Vinh Phu, pulpwoods were planted alongside food crops, which ensures a good income for planters.

VCW Chief Speaks at 7th Party Congress

BK1007031191 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Jul 91

["Excerpt" from a statement by Nguyen Van Tu, chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Workers, at the seventh party congress under the rubric "Building the Vietnamese Working Class in the New Revolutionary Stage"—announcer read]

[Text] Our party and people are very proud of the firm persistence of the Vietnamese working class. Leading the revolution, the Vietnamese working class has been totally unanimous in supporting the party's renovation line. Taking the lead in renovating the management mechanism, many factories have suffered losses in their business. Although workers and their families have encountered many difficulties in their jobs and livelihood, they are always ready to accept and calmly endure the situation because they fully understand that this is the inevitable objective process.

As a result, with the new mechanism that expands the right to autonomy in production and business, many factories have asserted themselves, remained stable and successfully developed the market-oriented mechanism to clearly reflect the revolutionary nature of the working class that is determined in its struggle to advance production, firmly maintain political and socioeconomic stability, and implement all objectives set by the sixth party congress.

At present, the contingent of the working class in the state-run industry has shown weaknesses in many aspects, which require reorganization and rearrangement. Hundreds of thousands of people have left the chain of production in the long-term interest of national construction. In the near future, tens of thousands of administrative and professional employees will leave their agencies as a result from reorganization. This will quickly reduce the number of workers in state-run installations to include technicians and skilled workers who will run production on their own and join other economic sectors. Such a reduction accounts for quite a large ratio in the general structure of the working class countrywide. This is an abnormal phenomenon that should be considered attentively.

Such a realistic situation requires us to build a large and strong working class so that it is deserving of being the core force in building the socialist Vietnam according to the models and objectives discussed and approved at this congress.

Building the working class is a matter of strategic significance and the responsibility of the party, the state and mass organizations. The working class is the main driving force of the renovation process and the basic social foundation of our party and state. However, recently, we failed to pay real attention to building the working class, enabling it to keep abreast of the tasks of a leading class. Some of the socioeconomic policies have not stemmed from the need to protect the interests of workers and laborers. In a certtain period, the state economic installations were left floating to leave hundreds of thousands of workers jobless, prolonging their low living standard. The political and ideological education of cadres, party members, workers and laborers, which is aimed at consolidating the stand and viewpoints of the working class, has been neglected. This leads to the consequence that the vanguard characteristic of the working class has declined and the flesh-blood relationship between the working class and its party is no longer as it was before.

The party has failed to issue timely guidance or resolution in directing the working class in the new situation. The issue of peasant-worker alliance and intelligentsia which constitute the main driving force of the revolution, has not been given due attention to make it suitable to the new stage of the revolution. These are shortcomings to be overcome to enable the Vietnamese working class to surge forward and to have sufficient ability to lead the entire renovation process at the present time.

The purpose of building the working class is—along with developing industry and modernizing the country—to qualitatively, quantitatively, and structurally improve the working class in various economic sectors, paying attention to the qualitative enhancement of industrial workers and those workers handling modern technologies who lead the technological and industrial revolution.

We must basically resolve the pressing problems, namely jobs, living conditions, democracy, and the genuine right to mastery of the laboring people. We must raise the political view, ideological stand and standard of organizational knowledge for the working class. It is a matter of principle to increase the ratio of workers in various agencies of the administration and party committees, including the party Central Committee.

The lofty goal of socialism is to liberate laborers and to serve human beings. As a result, building the working class is to gather the laboring and working forces to carry out their liberation and the party's socioeconomic strategy. This is the glorious mission of the confederation.

First, the greatest action of the confederation is to participate in the basic and advanced training of all workers, to help the state and management sectors formulate rational policies to recruit a body of outstanding youths and to open vocational schools to create a source of replacement for skilled workers. We must recruit and train management and leading cadres from among competent workers who have the ability to run business. We must establish a priority plan for cross-training workers into engineers and higher level experts, and give the younger generations a correct orientation in joining the contingent of workers. The confederation together with the administration must regularly care for the welfare of workers.

Second, we must participate in resolving the problem of unemployment in each primary installation. The confederation must educate workers to consolidate labor discipline, help remove difficulties and renovate techniques and technologies to increase productivity and quality, and ensure the development of factories. We must support the disbandment or the division into shares of those inefficient installations but we must adequately settle the policies toward workers in those installations.

The confederation will cooperate with the state to promptly establish policies to encourage the development of a family- and service-based economy and diversify the various forms of production to create more jobs. It will petition the state to take proper measures to maintain the key role of the state-run economy and amend the policy of dealing with the surplus labor in the domain of production and business with the number of transferred and discharged soldiers, along with readjusting the guidelines for economic development and the policy and structure of investment, aiming to create jobs and maintain the contingent of technical workers for the immediate and long-term requirements. We must prevent the rapid increase in the number of unemployed people and the quick reduction of workers and laborers in state-run installations as happened recently.

Moreover, we must respect the right to free enterprise so that workers can take care of their own livelihood and we must open more sectors and trades to meet the requirements of socioeconomic development and absorb more unemployed workers every day.

Third, together with the state we must care for the livelihood of workers, civil servants, and other laboring people. We must ensure that workers and laborers can live on their basic wages and the income from their main jobs.

Wages are the impetus and leverage of production, a factor in the course of production and recycling of social production, and the most basic benefit of workers. We should take firm steps to reform wages and positively monetize wages. This is a major task that the confederation must share with the state to protect the legitimate and legal interests of the working class.

In the scope of reforming wages, housing, social security, and insurance of realistic wages against fluctuations of prices, are the most important issues. Wages and income for those recipients of pension policies are the most burning issue at present. We should not adopt resolutions and leave them just well enough alone and achieve nothing considerable.

The confederation togther with the state must promptly promulgate regulations on labor safety, improve the working conditions, reduce labor accidents for workers and reform social policies, considering social policies a vigorous tool to develop the economy and ensure success of the economic policy. The social policies must guarantee a balanced distribution among the various regions and economic sectors in the country. We must petition the state to promptly formulate policies to give unemployment benefits and raise the living standards of retirees, recipients of other pension policies and meritorious families, and to help poor people.

Along with the policies to encourage talents in production and business, we must severely punish corrupt and deceitful people who enrich themselves illegitimately.

Fourth, we must achieve democracy and the right to mastery through truly implementing the laboring people's right to ownership over the state enterprises.

We all know that the laboring people's right to mastery is the decisive factor in the entire socialist construction undertaking. Implementing the people's right to mastery means the implementation of rights, responsibilities and duties of the people as prescribed by law. As a result, the confederation considers that the implementation of the right to mastery is closely linked to the building of a contingent of industrial workers who are self-conscious, disciplined, and have a high sense of organization.

We cannot mistake the implementation of the working class' right to mastery for the relaxation of the struggle against erroneous phenomena. We should institutionalize the mechanism of party leadership, state management, and people's control.

Belgian, Mexican Greetings to Congress Reported

BK1107034691 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] The Seventh National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam received more greetings from fraternal parties.

The Belgian Communist Party said in its message that the congress was held at a stage of special importance, not only to Vietnam but also to the region and the world at large.

The message of the Central Committee of the Socialist People's Party of Mexico expressed solidarity with the Communist Party of Vietnam and hoped that the friendship between the two parties will be further consolidated and developed.

Party Journal Hails Seventh Party Congress

BK1007104791 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese June 91 pp 2-4

[Editorial: "A Congress of Confidence"]

[Text] The seventh congress is a regular party congress.

It will set forth the line of comprehensive renovation, marking a turning point in the socialist construction in our country. This congress is held amidst special situations in the world and in Vietnam. Its paramount tasks are not only to summarize the implementation of the sixth party congress resolutions, set forth tasks for the next five years (political report) and elect a new party central committee, it is also to examine four important documents: Platform for national construction in the transition to socialism—the second platform since the founding of the party; the strategy of socioeconomic stabilization and development until the year 2000; the report on building the party and amending party statutes; and the party statutes (amended). The congress will lay the basis and decide on the steps to be taken for great changes in the country.

In preparing the congressional documents, in February 1987, the party Central Committee Political Bureau established a committee chaired by the general secretary to draft the platform and the socioeconomic strategy. In March 1990, the party Central Committee's eighth plenum decided to establish five sub-committees from the Central Committee to draft them. Although each sub-committee had its own agenda, they all received many suggestions from party Central Committee members, leading management cadres, delegates of various circles, mass organizations, the Fatherland Front, and scientists and experts from all domains and regions. The draft documents were broadcast to all party members and people. The party Central Committee's twelfth plenum examined these documents before presenting them at the congress.

Never before has our party conducted such a long and fruitful drive. This reflects the political maturity and the concern of cadres, party members and people for the country, and their great intellectual potential. Its results correspond with the political unity of the party, and between the party and the people. They assert that our renovation process is correct and must be continually accelerated, and that nothing can shake our people's determination from the socialist path.

In the past four years or more of implementing the sixth party congress resolutions, the party members and people have carried out comprehensive renovation, gradually overcoming mistakes and shortcomings and discovering new orientations and solutions for the socioeconomic crisis. The difficult renovation process has worsened due to the adverse and multifaceted impact of complex world developments of the past few years. We made many mistakes because there were too many tasks. Our knowledge was limited and management and organization inefficient. Nevertheless, due to our self-reliance and the nation's creativity, and the Vietnamese working class, we had some important initial achievements. It is obvious that these achievements have partly alleviated the prolonged crisis. These experiences of success and failure are having a positive impact upon the socialist path in our country, and can be said to be the greatest success in the past four years.

However, we should never be subjective, lose our vigilance and overestimate achievements. We should also anticipate the challenges ahead, as our country has not extricated itself from the socioeconomic crisis. Realities demand that we promptly adapt to the market-oriented mechanism, expand the relations from traditional to new markets and break up the embargo erected by hostile forces. We must solve the crisis by all means and gradually narrow the gap between us and the fast developing world. Although there are many difficulties, the opportunities for us to develop are many. The question posed to our party is how to continue along the renovation path and to adopt proper policies and ways of working. We accept the views of all party members and the people on the realities in our country and the world. The first task of the seventh congress is to decide on the aims for the next five years and the guidelines and tasks to accomplish them. Based on the documents that were recently approved at the party central committee's twelfth plenum for presentation at the seventh congress, the aims for the next five years are: To overcome acute problems, maintain political stability, basically extricate the country from the socioeconomic crisis and partly accomplish the strategic objective of socioeconomic stabilization and development until the year 2000.

The orientation for reaching these goals lie in the understanding of the two strategic tasks of building socialism and protecting the fatherland and our revolutionary gains.

To this end, we must implement the following tasks:

1. The most important thing to do is to accelerate production because this is both a fundamental and urgent task. Constant efforts must be made to uniformly develop a multisectorial commodity economy in accordance with socialist orientations and market mechanisms, as well as under state management administered through regulations, plans, policies, and other tools. On that basis, it is important to mobilize all material and spiritual capabilties of the society to accelerate economic development with higher productivity and better quality and economic results.

2. Continued efforts are needed to perfect the new economic management mechanism in order to further accelerate the development of the commodity economy and exploit all potential and positive contributions of the various economic sectors. State organs at all levels are dutybound to adopt tight financial and budget control measures and practice thrift. Prompt measures must be taken to renovate the operations of the banking system.

3. It is necessary to formulate a social policy commensurate with the requirements and conditions of our country. As far as our country is concerned, the start of socialist construction has given rise to a series of urgent social problems, some of which are due to history. Others are the consequences of a backward society and a poorly performing economy. The rest are new problems arising from the requirements of development and renovation. The impact of the social problems facing our country is long-lasting and complicated. Therefore, concentrated efforts are needed to resolve those problems step by step. Special attention must be given to resolving the most serious ones like population growth, employment opportunities for the laboring people, the wage system, care for people who have rendered meritorious service to the nation, and so forth.

4. It is necessary to firmly safeguard national independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, and security as well as public order. Positive measures must be taken to prevent and smash all sabotage from the inside and outside on the political, socioeconomic, ideological, and cultural fronts.

It is important to closely link the implementation of pressing socioeconomic tasks with the struggle against corruption and smuggling, which has become a political task of primary importance for the entire party and people.

5. It is imperative to consolidate the state mechanism and renovate its organization and enhance its efficiency. Steps must be taken to ensure order and discipline on the socioeconomic front. It is necessary to see to it that the

state acts as a genuine organ of power that belongs, emerges, and works for the people. The implementation of socialist democracy constitutes the essence of the renovation and consolidation of the political system.

6. The overall objectives of the foreign policy for the coming days are to firmly maintain peace and broaden friendship and cooperation in the spirit of equality and mutual interest with all nations, regardless of their political systems and on the basis of the principle of peaceful coexistence.

It is our unchanged policy to strengthen solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and improve the efficiency of SRV-USSR cooperation for mutual interests. It is our unchanged policy to constantly consolidate and develop the solidarity and special friendship between the Vietnamese party and people and the fraternal Lao and Cambodian parties and peoples.

7. It is important to firmly and strongly build the party because only by doing so can we fulfill all tasks.

It is necessary for the party and state to continue to renovate the quality of the contingent of cadres and cadre-related work. Incompetent cadres must be replaced without delay. Timely action must be taken against cadres who violate party discipline and state law. It is important to improve the criteria for selection, assignment, promotion, and replacement of cadres. Drastic measures must be taken to accelerate cadre training and retraining.

The seventh party congress will not only mark an important turning point in the history of our party and nation but will also reach an enormous dimension because of the number and significance of the documents it will pass, the wisdom it will mobilize, and the number of new issues it will handle. The most important thing for a genuine communist party and the future of a nation, especially under current circumstances, is to trace a correct path. Based on the realities in our country and under our party's leadership, the idea about socialist construction in Vietnam has begun to take shape in all domains. Our ancestors once said that "the first step is always difficult." We have made that "first step" both in theory and practice. That encouraging "first step" serves as a firm basis for the next steps along the socialist line in Vietnam, which is a civilized country whose heroic people have undergone untold suffering.

If we are resolved enough, we will reach our goal. Since we have made an encouraging first step, we will certainly score brilliant results. Everything depends on the capabilities and wisdom of our party and people. Once again, through the seventh party congress, the Vietnamese communists and people will try their best to show to the progressive world people that despite countless difficulties and hardship, socialism still remains the best path to follow.

Indeed, the seventh party congress will be a congress of confidence.

Nguyen Thi Dinh Speaks at 7th CPV Congress

BK1007155991 Hanoi Vietnam Television Network in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 3 Jul 91

["Excerpts" from statements of Nguyen Thi Dinh, president of the Vietnam Women's Union; and Pham Van Hy, delegate from Dong Nai Province; at the 25 June session of the Seventh National Congress of delegates of the Communist Party of Vietnam]

[Summary] [Begin Nguyen Thi Dinh recording] "The contingent of managerial and leading cadres and every intellectual is the core force of the women's movement. For this reason, the party has always attached importance to the woman-cadre contingent at every revolutionary stage."

During the war of resistance against the Americans, women accounted for 20-30 percent of the total cadres at numerous levels and in many units, especially those in the south. Women also accounted for 20-30 percent of the party members. "After the war, however, the percentage of woman cadres dropped constantly. This stemmed mostly from long-standing shortcomings and changes in cadre-related work in general and woman cadres in particular, which had been pointed out by the sixth party congress.

"Recently, the implementation of various directives and resolutions on work related to woman cadres have been directly affected by socioeconomic changes, errors, the requirements in the renovation of the economic management mechanism, the rearrangement or reorganization of the management machinery, and the reduction of staff."

Meanwhile, the contents and methods of training has still not been renovated to meet the needs arising from the new management mechanism. Many policies on the material and spiritual life have not taken the psycho-physiological characteristics and family functions of women into account.

"Based on this situation, we would like to offer the following suggestions:

"First, all party committees from central to local levels should review and evaluate recent woman-cadre work in accordance with the contents of directive no. 44 and the sixth party congress resolution.

"Second, the party and state should, at an early date, study and enforce a number of special policies toward woman cadres in order to pave the way for them to satisfactorily fulfill their assignments and family functions. This is a system of policies, which involve providing women with basic and advanced training, creating favorable conditions and providing facilities for women to be employed, establishing healthcare and collective welfare systems, and improving various services to enable them to work to their full capacity.

"Third, all party committee echelons should pay attention to the fully qualified sisters in order to recommend them to stand for elections, first of all, to the second-round party organization congresses at various levels, as well as to the national assembly, the people's councils, and various mass organizations. In rearranging or reorganizing the cadre machinery, all party committee echelons should also promote them to various suitable and essential positions, especially in the industrial sectors with large numbers of woman employees and suited to their abilities." [applause] [end recording]

[Begin Pham Van Hy recording] "The delegation from Dong Nai Province would like to contribute the following suggestions:

"1. From now to 1995, we must focus on organizational work in order to more satisfactorily use all the existing agricultural, forest, and maritime product processing establishments. We must also seek investment cooperation with foreign countries in order build new processing establishments of suitable sizes with modern equipment capable of turning out more products at a high quality for export or for domestic consumption in place of imported goods."

Along this line, we must strive to see to it that by 1995, most of the agricultural, forest, and maritime products will no longer be exported in the form of raw material from Dong Nai and other eastern Nam Bo provinces.

"2. Apart from the numbers of existing and new establishments, we must establish joint ventures in production and business according to the type and group of product."

In the 1991-95 five-year plan, priority must be given to investment in the agricultural, forest, and maritime product processing industry on the basis of reexamining all the existing establishments and building new establishments to gradually turn them into joint ventures under various suitable forms. [end recording]

Ha Quang Du Discusses Youth's Role in Society

BK1007121591 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Jul 91

["Excerpts" of statement by Ha Quang Du, delegate of the bloc of central mass mobilization organs, delivered at the Seventh CPV Congress: "The Youth Will Certainly Win the Confidence of the Party and the Older Generation"—read by announcer; date not given]

[Summary] Over the past five years, the party lines and policies on renovation have gradually penetrated the lives of youths of various strata. Many of them have enthusiastically participated in implementing the renovation set forth by the Sixth Communist Party of Vietnam [CPV] Congress.

"Together with the people, the majority of youths have positively contributed to building and defending the fatherland, improving the socioeconomic condition, and stabilizing the socio-political situation.

"In implementing the policy on developing the economy, a new type of youth has emerged—one who understands state policies, abides by the law, is dynamic and creative in work, and who studies and carries out tasks effectively—thereby bringing optimal benefits to the nation."

Realizing the economic development requirements of the new stage, many youths have made great efforts in vocational training, studying foreign languages, and conducting scientific research. Moreover, many of them have fulfilled their military service, thereby contributing to stabilizing the political situation and maintaining social security. A segment of youth in the army has even fulfilled noble international obligations.

"These achievements indicate that the party lines on renovation as well as its concrete policies on developing the economy and broadening socialist democracy in social activities have won the interest of youths. They have participated enthusiastically in various activities, developing their revolutionary characteristics and creativity and maturing quickly."

However, some parents and families have expressed their concern over the negative practices of some groups. To overcome this, efforts should be made to disseminate progressive models among youths. This is to motivate them to change their lifestyle and to work and live by their own labor, thereby contributing to building a prosperous Vietnam and defending the beloved Vietnamese fatherland.

"The platform for national construction in the transition to socialism and the strategy of socioeconomic stabilization and development until the ye_r 2000 to be adopted by the Seventh CPV Congress, plays a very important role in formulating the program of actions for youths."

Motivating youths to participate in the action program is another important task, given the swift changes in social activities in the days ahead as well as the new developments in the socioeconomic policies. In this context, I would like to make three suggestions:

—First, we must strive to bring the youth's assault role into full play and encourage them to participate in all activities, especially in the new revolutionary stage. We must care for and develop the younger generation to help them progress.

—Second, we must improve youth education, guide them in forging character, and encourage them to study and bring their creativity into full play, thereby catching up with world scientific-technological advancements and effectively participating in the activities of the world community.

—Third, we should formulate concrete policies to care for and build the younger generation. There are many urgent issues in this regard, but first of all we must solve the unemployment problem, create favorable conditions to develop the family economy, and help young workers to earn more. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] has pledged that after the Seventh CPV Congress, they will make great efforts to resolve these issues.

"I would also like to suggest that we establish a state organ in charge of organizing the implementation of youth-related policies as prescribed by resolution no. 25 of the Sixth CPV Central Committee Political Bureau."

To provide more jobs for youths, I suggest that the state plan for more economic zones, enlarge tea and coffee plantations as well as for other industrial crops, and encourage youths to engage in trade in their localities.

"At present, there are 20 million youths or 31 percent of the population, accounting for 45 percent of the labor force. This is the great, important labor force for national construction and defense—the assault labor force that can turn the party platform for national construction and the strategy of socioeconomic stabilization and development into a reality.

"Under the party leadership, I am convinced that youths will certainly win the confidence of the party and the older generation."

Hanoi Party Committee Reports Congress Results

BK0407084691 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 2 Jul 91

[Text] On 1 July, the standing committee of Hanoi Municipality party committee held a conference of key cadres in the city to hear a report on the seventh national party congress results and to discuss tasks in order to promote the congress results. On behalf of the city party committee's standing committee and the Hanoi delegation to the seventh national party congress, Comrade Tran Lu Vi, deputy secretary of the standing committee, presented the report.

The city party committee's propaganda and training committee also made many copies of the platform and the congress results and sent them to various party chapters for dissemination during their sessions in early July 1991.

Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee Briefed

BK1107044691 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] The party committee of Ho Chi Minh City on Tuesday [9 July] held a meeting to hear a report on the results of the recent seventh national party congress by the city's delegates. The meeting was attended by 600 key cadres of the city.

The meeting adopted a letter to the party Central Committee affirming the unanimity of more than 77,000 party members of the city toward the seventh congress documents. The letter also noted that in the cause of renovation, the people in Ho Chi Minh City pledge to, together with the entire people of the country, do their best to effectively develop the multisector economy along the line of socialism.

Fiji

Rabuka Urges Indian Unions To Call Off Strike

BK1007155091 Hong Kong AFP in English 1512 GMT 10 Jul 91

[Text] Suva, July 10 (AFP)—Military strongman Major General Sitiveni Rabuka called Wednesday on Indian-dominated trade unions to call off a planned general strike, and appealed to boycotting sugarcane growers to start harvesting.

In his first public comment on the antigovernment strike set for next Tuesday, Maj. Gen. Rabuka said he was sympathetic to the demands of the unions and 23,000 farmers, most of them ethnic Indians.

But he warned of "drastic effects on the economy," adding that "the country's economy is more important," the FIJI TIMES newspaper said.

The appeal from Maj. Gen. Rabuka, who has led two military coups and is widely expected to rejoin the government next week, came hours after the interim government he installed declared the planned strike by the Fiji Trade Union Congress illegal.

Fijian Justice Minister Sailosi Kepa had said the labour group failed to give 28 days' notice when calling the strike on June 22.

He also said "unions can only go on strike if there is a trade dispute, and in this case there is no dispute."

The goal of the protest was "to protest against the two economy decrees, (the) government's labour reforms and introduction of value-added tax," Mr. Kepa said.

"These are political issues and not trade disputes."

Fiji also defended its labour decrees in a letter to the European community amid fears that Brussels would impose aid and trade embargoes against Fiji, following complaints that the labour laws violated human rights.

French Polynesia

100 Gendarmes Sent To Quell Disturbances

BK1107092891 Hong Kong AFP in English 0918 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Papeete, July 11 (AFP)—A squad of about 100 gendarme reinforcements was being rushed here late Thursday from New Caledonia following battles between police and demonstrators that left about a dozen people injured.

The clashes occurred as police hurling tear gas fought to remove a barrier striking workers erected Wednesday to block the western entrance to Papeete, the French Polynesian capital. Workers were protesting a series of government tax hikes.

Two police officers, a journalist and several strikers were hurt as blows were exchanged and rocks thrown, an official source said. Unofficial sources said at least three gendarmes were hospitalised.

During the police assault several vehicles were destroyed by strikers, members of a coalition of the French territory's major labour unions which called a general strike several days ago.

The barrier was torn down with the aid of army cranes but as darkness fell and police withdrew demonstrators immediately took to the streets again and reerected the barricade, an official source said. More clashes beteen police and strikers occurred during which most of the injuries occurred, officials said.

Jean Montpezat, the territory's high commissioner, made a televised address appealing for calm and dialogue. The strikers' main goal is the renegotiation of taxes imposed by the territorial government to meet a budget shortfall of around 385 million French francs (62.3 million dollars).

The barrier was first put up late in June by pro-independence demonstrators from the nearby town of Faaa in protest against the new taxes and the introduction of a lottery. Public transport operators demanding an end to fuel taxes also took part in the protest.

A squadron of gendarmes was sent in at that time and after a week of negotiations the government agreed to drop the fuel tax and some other levies, and to review its policies.

The labour coalition had given notice last week of plans for a general strike but a round table of community leaders, the unions and the government had appeared to leave open the possibility of a peaceful resolution to the dispute.

Following the government concessions on its tax and other measures, the proposals were approved by the territory's assembly on Monday.

Papua New Guinea

Namaliu Pledges Support to Kiribati President

BK1107082091 Melbourne Radio Australia in English 0500 GMT 11 Jul 91

[Text] Papua New Guinea's Prime Minister Rabbie Namaliu has pledged his country's support to the newly elected president of Kiribati, Teatao Teannaki.

Mr. Namaliu said he is also looking forward to meeting President Teannaki at the South Pacific Forum to be held in Ponape in the Micronesian Federated States. He said Papua New Guinea would continue to support its neighboring Pacific countries such as Kiribati to promote the development of the Pacific region through trade, economic, and social levels.

Mr. Namaliu also honored the outgoing Kiribati president, Ieremia Tabai, for his outstanding achievement for his country, especially the achieving of independence.